

Notes on the Vaughan Families of Wales

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VAUGHAN family of Bredwardine, Herefordshire.

Just of the B4352 road between Hereford and Hay on Wye

It is situated in one of the most beautiful spots in the country, on the banks of the Wye river sheltered by the wooded hills .

A beautiful mellow brick bridge crosses the river and the village has an early red brick inn called the Red Lion . The Norman Church is curiously shaped and partly built of tufa (a porous rock found around springs) The west end is completely Norman but the majority of the rest which curves slightly to the north was completed in the 14th century. The tower was added on in the 18th century but may have replaced an earlier one. Inside there are two effigies of medieval knights. The later one, in alabaster, is reputed to be that of Sir Roger Vaughan who fought at Agencourt with Henry V. The Vaughans lived at the castle but only the earth works remain. It was on a spur of land overlooking the river to the South East of the Churchyard.

This was the main branch of the Vaughans who traced their descent, through **WALTER SEYS**, to **MOREIDDIG WARWYN** from whom the family's coat of arms, three boys heads with a snake entwined about their necks, came, and then to **DRYMBENOG ap MAE NARCH**, lord of Brycheiniog.

The family had accumulated property at Llechryd and Cwn Du before Walter de Seys or Walter Seys fought on the side of Edward III both in Scotland where the prowess of the Welsh archers first came to the fore and then in the Wars in France where the Welsh archers proved so valuable both at Crecy and later under Henry V at Agencourt. Many of these Welsh archers were mounted and thus far more mobile, dismounting to fire at the enemy. They were paid 6 pence per day – a very high rate for the time. He was a trusted official of Edward III and was involved with the responsibility of sorting out the estates of John Hastings Earl of Pembroke (a Minor) after the execution of Roger Mortimer who had previously been trustee for them.

See Walter de Seys

Walter Seys married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Bredwardine and lived at his wife's home. His son Rhosier Hen inherited and married a daughter of Sir Walter Devereaux a famous and influential family who later became the earls of Essex.. Walter Seys also had a son called **Roger Vychan** whose mother was Matilda verch Ieuan ap Rees He also held lands in the Lordship of Talgarth (Cardiff Library Brecknock deeds no 3 dated 26th Nov 1383)

Roger Vaughan left three sons by Gwladys, daughter of **Dafydd Gam**

Watkin, Vaughan heir of Bredwardine,

Thomas ap Roger- who founded the Vaughan of Hergest family,

and (Sir) Roger Vaughan- founder of **Vaughan of Tretower family**

They were brought up with their uterine brothers, **William Herbert, earl of Pembroke** (d. 1469) , and **Sir Richard Herbert** (d. 1469), sons of Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan (d. 1446).

Gwladys died. in 1454.

Watkin Vaughan was killed by an arrow one source says at Hereford another at the battle of Mortimers Cross. He had married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Wogan and had at least fifteen children. One of them **William Vaughan of Rhydhelig** the second son slew the earl of Warwick , the kingmaker, when the earl was trying to escape from the battle at Barnet in 1471. He was regarded as the supreme champion on the battle field after the death of his uncle **Thomas ap Roger of Hergest** He was constable of Aberystwyth castle

Another of Watkins sons, Lewis Vaughan was described as being of Llanbedr, Painscastle and Rhulen.

From John Vaughan another of his sons were descended the **Vaughans of Pont-faen**

Another John Vaughan , an illegitimate son of Watkin Vaughan was father of Sir Hugh Johnes knight of the Sepulchre

Watkin Vaughan's heir was Sir Thomas Vaughan who married Eleanor daughter of Robert Whitney.

His heir was Sir Richard Vaughan knighted at Tournai on the 14th October 1513, Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1530 and 1541 (therefore must have owned considerable property in that county at the time) and married Anne

daughter of John Butler and heiress of the Dunraven and Pen-bre estates. The main line of the family moved from Bredwardine to Dunraven

Sir Richards Vaughan's heir Walter Vaughan was Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1557 and was certainly living at Dunraven in 1584.

1610 – Rowland Vaughan of Bredwardine appealed to the Earl of Plymouth to destroy his weirs on the River Wye as they were interfering with the navigation of the River.

Walter Vaughan's heir was Thomas Vaughan Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1566 and 1570. He married Catherine daughter of Sir Thomas Johnes of Abermarlias. Thomas Vaughan purchased the estate of Fallestone Wiltshire.

alter Vaughan's second son was Charles Vaughan who was ancestor of the Vaughans of Cwmgwili and Pen-y-banc

Thomas Vaughan's heir was Sir Walter Vaughan who was knighted on 27th June 1603 and is buried at **Tenby Pembrokeshire** .

Sir Walter Vaughan's heir was Sir Charles Vaughan who married Francis daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Knolles of Porthaml. This brought the estates of Porthaml into the Vaughan family

Sir Charles Vaughan's son Thomas Vaughan inherited the estates. He sold Dunraven. When he died without a male heir the main line died out. He left the remaining estates to his sister Bridget Vaughan who in 1677 married John Ashburnham later Lord Ashburnham.

At Bredwardine a cadet branch the **Vaughans of Moccas** held the property.

The first recorded was Watkin Vaughan on 17th Dec 1584 when he wrote to Lord Burghley. His wife was Joan daughter of Miles ap harry of Newcourt and niece to Blanch Parry queen Elizabeth's maid of honour.

Watkin Vaughan of Moccas and Bredwardine had two sons Harry Vaughan who was the heir to Moccas and Bredwardine and who married the great granddaughter of Hugh Lewis of Harpton and Rowland Vaughan who was a author and published a book on waterworks and had correspondence with William Herbert Earl of Pembroke in 1610. His wife was Elizabeth daughter of **Rowland Vaughan of Porthaml** linking the cadet line with that of the main line.

Harry Vaughan of Moccas and Bredwardine heir was Roger Vaughan who had matriculated at Oxford on 11 May 1604 age 15. He rebuilt Bredwardine Castle in 1639-40.

His son Harry Vaughan married Francis daughter of Walter Pye in 1635 they had no heirs of the marriage and Francis Vaughan after Harry's death married Edward Cornwall of Stapeton and his son inherited Moccas and purchased Bredwardine

Moccas Court

In Herefordshire

On the curve of the river Wye just south of a village called Monnington on the A438 Hereford to Hay road. A lane leads past a lodge then on to a classical brick built house designed by Robert Adams and built by Anthony Keckley for the Cornwall family. The grounds were laid out by Capability Browne . In the park there is a Norman Church which has been restored It was built of tufa in about 1130 and has some 14c stained glass.

Vaughans of Clyro Radnershire

A cadet branch of the **Vaughans of Hergest** and through them the Vaughans of Bredwardine

Roger Vaughan third son of Thomas ap Roger Vaughan of Hergest married Jane daughter of David ap Morganap John ap Phillip. Their heir was Roger Vaughan who married Margaret daughter of Rhys ap Gwilym ap Llewelyn ap Meyrick He is supposed to have been the commissioner of tenths of spiritualities in

Radnorshire in January 1535 and would thus have been involved in surveying the monastic houses and chapels which lead to the dissolution of the monasteries.

Roger Vaughan had at least two sons, Roger Vaughan the heir who married Margaret daughter of **Sir William Vaughan of Porthaml**

and **Thomas Vaughan of Llowes** who married Sibyl daughter of Howell ap Thomas Goch.

Thomas Vaughan described then as being of Clyro was pardoned for murder on 14th August 1536

Roger and Thomas Vaughan came into conflict with Bishop Rowland Lee in 1538. The cause is unknown but it was serious enough for Thomas Cromwell to order them to be taken under escort to London and into his presence – At the time Thomas Cromwell was a senior minister for the Crown.

Roger Vaughan later achieved respectability and became sheriff of Radnorshire in 1576-7. After his death his wife Margaret married as his second wife **Charles Vaughan of Hergest**.

Roger Vaughan and Margaret's son Roger Vaughan inherited the Clyro estate. He married Margery daughter of Richard Monington. This Roger was on the Commission of the Peace in Radnorshire, Herefordshire and Brecknock, deputy lieutenant of Radnorshire, member of Parliament for Radnorshire 1572-83 and Sheriff of Brecknockshire in 1595-6. He was a very close friend of **Sir Gelly Meyrick of Pembroke** who was an adjutant to the Earl of Essex and Meyrick was executed with the earl after the Essex rebellion of 1601.

Roger Vaughan's son John Vaughan who was Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1607 married the heiress of Richard Baynham of Aston Ingham Herefordshire and the family moved to live on her estates..

X ref also Vaughan Family of Courtfield Herefordshire

Vaughans of Dunraven – see Bredwardine

Vaughans of PONTFAEN. Pontfaen.

PONTFAEN. Pontfaen.

An attractive commodious mansion standing near the parish church on a steep slope above the upper waters of the river Gwaun which flows for some seven miles to reach the sea at Fishguard. Behind the mansion, the land rises to the north-east, to the hill tops of Mynydd Morfil and Mynydd Cilciffeth, and before it, across the river the land rises to Mynydd Melyn in Llanychlwydog and Mynydd Dinas in the parish of that name. The original mansion stood there in early medieval days, and, with a few architectural changes, has retained its status to the present day. The house is protected by a copse of well grown trees. In 1811 Fenton observed: 'Pontvaen which was inhabited by a family of considerable influence in this country within these sixty years, of the name of Laugharne, the heiress of which married Rowland Philipps Esq., of Orlandon, whose son John Philipps Laugharne Esq., my old friend and school-fellow, is the present proprietor'. Some thirty years afterwards S. Lewis wrote, 'Pontvaen House, formerly residence of the Laugharnes, and now, by purchase, together with the estate, including the whole of the parish, the property of Henry Rees, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated and surrounded with thriving plantations'. In 1863 the Pontfaen estate in Pontfaen, Morfil, Llanychlwydog, and Llanychaer parishes, was advertised for sale, and we are informed the demesne having been in the proprietor's (Henry Rees) own hands for some years, has been farmed, drained, and improved at a very considerable outlay, under the best system of husbandry, and is now in splendid condition. The mansion and offices having been built of late years and in thorough repair ...

Pontfaen had been the house of three successive families for many centuries. The first known proprietors descended from the Dyfed princeling, Gwynfardd Dyfed, whose arms were: azure a lion rampant or between an orle of eight roses of the second, was borne by his descendants.

In the years 1350-1400 the owner was Rhys ap Robert ap Owen, said to have been the first of his line to settle at Pontfaen, and was followed by his son Gwilym Vychan who was there in the 1440s. His son Llewelyn, succeeded him and the estate passed to his only child, the heiress, Llenca. She married shortly before 1491, John Vaughan of Abergavenny descended from the Breconshire chieftain, Moreiddig Warwyn whose coat of arms was: gules three boys' heads each with a snake proper entwined around each neck. John settled at his wife's house, and was the first of the Vaughans there. In those days Pontfaen was a substantial building, and in 1670 contained five hearths. Six generations of Vaughans continued at Pontfaen which eventually passed to the ultimate heiress, Lettice Vaughan who married in 1625 Francis Laugharne, younger brother of Major General Rowland Laugharne, who took a prominent part in the Civil War in West Wales. Ann Vaughan, grand-daughter

and heir of the said John and Llenca, married her kinsman, John Laugharne of St. Brides. Six generations of Laugharne lived at Pont faen until the marriage of the ultimate heiress, Anne Laugharne in 1750, to Rowland Philipps of Orlandon a cadet of the Picton Castle family, who there upon adopted the surname Philipps Laugharne. Later descendants inherited the baronetcy of the Picton Castle family, the last of them being Sir Godwin Philipps who died aged 17 in 1857.

Most of the properties of the Laugharnes lay in St. Brides and Haverfordwest, and the later generations took little interest in their Pontfaen inheritance and in 1823 the Pont faen estate was sold to Henry Rees of Roch parish. Thus after over five and a half centuries, Pontfaen passed to a stranger. Some time after 1845, Henry Rees sold Pontfaen to the Gowers of Castle Maelgwyn in North Pembrokeshire. In 1863 it was sold to Richard Arden, a wealthy London lawyer. It eventually came to the Buckinghamshire family called Camm. In 1941 C.B. Camm sold Pontfaen and part of the estate to Major John Francis D.L. of Carmarthen, father of Captain John Francis, O.B.E., D.L. whose daughter is the owner at the time of writing.

Refs: Pembs. RO, LT 1786; Dwnn, ii, 172-3, 244; NLW, Poyston Deeds; Francis Jones, 'Pontfaen' in Journal NLW 1977; Fenton Tour Pembs. 1812; S. Lewis Top. Dictionary of Wales.

--Illustration of the house attached

Wednesday, July 28th, 1999 "

MRS E. M. VAUGHAN FISHGUARD

(formerly of the Gwaun Valley)

The death occurred on Wednesday at Parc-y' Nursing Home, Ambleston, of Elizabeth Mary Vaughan of Carreg Onnen, Fishguard. She was aged 86.

A native of Little Newcastle, she was born at Summerton West Farm and on her marriage moved to Pontfaen Farm in the Gwaun Valley before moving to Pontfaen House on retirement in 1965. She had lived at Carreg Onnen, Fishguard, for the last 10 years.

A popular and well-known person, she was involved in a number of activities and had been a faithful member of the Jabes Baptist Chapel for many years.

She was predeceased by her husband Saunders in 1986 and her brother Mr William Luke of Selvage, Clarbiston Road, and her sister Mrs Annie Thomas, formerly of Rhysgwyllt, Letterston.

She leaves to mourn her brother Mr Edward Luke of Awel Har, Little Newcastle, together with her nephews and nieces and their families. The funeral was strictly private and took place yesterday (Tuesday) with a service at Feidr Castell Chapel of Rest, Fishguard, followed by interment at St Brynach Church Cemetery, Pontfaen.

The funeral was conducted by Mr William H Lewis, Ford Bungalow, Wolfscastle.

Vaughans of Dyffryn Achddu

In late 17c was the residence of James Vaughan gent. Son of Thomas Vaughan of Farthingshook Pembrokeshire a cadet of the ancient family of Pontfaen In 1670 was assessed for 5 hearths. In 1683 James Vaughan and his son James Vaughan mortgaged the property in the sum of £90 to Thomas Vaughan of Vorlan Maenclochog gent and Margaret his wife. And the next year the same properties were mortgaged to John Evans of Trefenty gent. This caused problems as to the true ownership and the Vaughans settled at Gelligatty

Vaughans of Gelli Gatti

James Vaughan sixth son of Thomas Vaughan of Farthingsbrook Pembrokeshire is described as of Gelli Gatti in September 1668. He was still living there in 1680 During the next century the estate became part of the Golden Grove estate and is included in the estate books for 1782-87

Vaughans of Llether Cadfan

Thomas David Rhys of Blaenant married Sibyl fourth daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Vaughan of Llether Cadfan (alive in 1597) husband and wife were living in 1613.

LLEATHER CADFAN, Llangathen.

Llether Cadfan is located half a mile north of the cross-roads of Broad Oak. It is large cross-passage house, consisting of a 16th century part, now used as an outhouse, the other part (which continues to be inhabited) has

17th century wooden transomed and mullioned windows, and once had an ornate plaster ceiling: in the other part is a stone staircase. A porch with an upper storey is the main entrance. The interior doors, fireplaces, and panelling were removed to Edwinstow and fitted into that house. Nevertheless, it remains one of the most interesting traditional residences in the county. The earliest known owners was the family of Vaughan descended from Elystan Glodrudd. Thomas ap Thomas Fychan of Llether Cadfan was the father of Gwilym ap Thomas, Esq., of the Body to King Henry VIII. He married Gwenllian daughter of Llewelyn ap Gwilym of nearby Bryn Hafod. Their son David Vaughan succeeded, and it was his son Thomas Vaughan who was in possession in 1597 Thomas was the last of the male line and died leaving three daughters as co-heiresses

VAUGHAN family, of Hergest, Kington, Herefords.

The first of the Vaughans to reside here was Thomas ap Roger Vaughan, son of Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine, who was killed at Agincourt (see Vaughan family of Bredwardine). His mother was Gwladys, daughter of Dafydd Gam. He was, therefore, a full brother of Watkin Vaughan of Bredwardine, and Sir Roger Vaughan of Tre tower (see Vaughan family of Tretower), and a uterine brother of Sir William Herbert, earl of Pembroke and of Sir Richard Herbert. His wife was Ellen Gethin, daughter of Dafydd ap Cadwgan ap Phylip Dorddu, one of the Vaughans of Tyle Glas. The earliest record of him is that he was constable of the castle of Huntingdon (some two miles from Hergest) in 1422. He was receiver of the three lordships of Brecknock, Hay, and Huntingdon in 1453. At the Coventry Parliament of 1457, he was granted a general pardon with others of his kinsmen and neighbours ~ an indication that Henry VI's advisers hoped to prevent them from throwing in their lot with the York party.

Vaughans – Marches

1451 6 January Thomas Vaughan of Hergest who died in 1469 was appointed receiver of the lordship of Brecon

Again in 1460, he was placed on a commission to seize in the king's name; the castles and manors of the duke of York and the earl of Warwick in Elvell, Melenith Gwerthrynion, and on the Herefordshire border. In 1461, he was appointed receiver of the lordships during the minority of the heir to the duchy of Buckingham. Like his brothers however, he joined the Yorkists. He is found with them on commissions of oyer and terminer in North Wales in 1467, and it was with their forces that he marched to his death at the field of Edgecote, near Banbury, in 1469. There is some uncertainty about the date of his death.. From Lewis Glyn Cothi's elegies upon his death it could be argued that he fell in the main battle on the 26th, and there was a tradition in the family in the time of Dr. John David Rhys that he, and not Sir Richard Herbert, was the hero of that battle. His body was brought home for burial at Kington, and, despite much renovation, the alabaster tomb, which his widow had erected in that church, survives to this day. He is said to have been 69 years old when he died. In the pedigree books, he is described as lord of Hergest, Blethvaugh, Nash, and Llaneinion. His widow was living at Nash, near Presteign, in 1474, when she obtained an indulgence for those who would pray for her husband's soul. There is a tradition that she slew, with her own hand, her cousin Sion Hir ap Phylip Fychan, to avenge the death of her brother, Dafydd Fychan of Llin-vent in Llanbister, whom he had killed. Thomas Vaughan and Ellen had three sons, Watkin Vaughan, Richard Vaughan, who died shortly after his father and Roger Vaughan (see Vaughan family of Clyro}, and one daughter, Alice Vaughan wife of Robert Whitney. The heir, Watkin Vaughan, maintained the tradition which made Hergest a resort for the greatest Welsh bards of the 15th cent. For three generations Welsh culture found a home at Hergest. There were preserved the 'Red Book of Hergest,' which is now at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the White Book of Hergest,' the collection of Welsh prose and verse which was lost in the Covent Garden fire of 1808. Watkin Vaughan married Sybil, daughter of Sir John Baskerville, and grand-daughter of Sir Walter Devereux. His cousin, 'William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon, gave him the stewardship and receivership of the castle and lordship of Huntingdon, Herefordshire, in 1484, and he was made seneschal of the lordship of Brecknock by Thomas ap Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower. He was an arbitrator in a case of murder in 1485 (B.M. Harl. MS. 6079). The bards were extravagant in their eulogies on him. Tudur Penllyn says that he was the controller of all taxes in Powys, and that he was a constable on the banks of both the Vyrnwy and the Wye. Nine children are recorded to him. James Vaughan was the heir, The second son Roger Vaughan, who married. Ellen, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwall had a daughter Sybil, wife of Hugh Lewis, Harpton, one of the commissioners who signed Gruffudd Hiraethog's bardic licence in 1545 and was father of John Lewis of Llynwene.

James Vaughan of Hergest was the other commissioner. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Croft. Their heir, Charles Vaughan, was Member of Parliament for Radnorshire, 1553. His first

wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Baskerville of Eardisley, and the second Margaret, daughter of **Sir William Vaughan of Porthaml**, and widow of **Roger Vaughan of Clyro**.

According to W. R. Williams, **Robert Vaughan, sheriff of Radnorshire**, 1562-3 and 1567-8, and Member of Parliament for Radnor borough, 1554 and 1559, was his second son by the first wife, but this is not firmly established. Walter Vaughan was the heir. He was followed by his son John Vaughan, who corresponded with Sir Robert Harley about the plague at Presteigne, 23 Sept. 1636. His heir was **JAMES VAUGHAN**, who matriculated at Oxford at the age of 16, 16 Nov. 1621. John Vaughan was his heir. Silvanus Vaughan, John's son, matriculated at Oxford, aged 17, 17 March 1676, and took his M.A. degree in 1682. He was rector of Tilston, Cheshire, and was buried at Kington, 9 July 1706. The estate went to Frances, daughter of John Vaughan. She married **William Gwyn Vaughan of Trebarried** (d. 1752), who was descended from an illegitimate son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower.

VAUGHAN family of Llwydiarth, Mont.

This well-known family was not of Mont gomeryshire origin. The first member, Celynin (fl. early 14th cent.), is said to have fled from South Wales, after killing the mayor of Carmarthen; his first wife, Gwladus, was heir of Llwydiarth and descended on both sides from the princes of Powys. Gruffydd, great-great grandson of Celynin, was an adherent of **Owain Glyn Dwr** and received a pardon for this from Edward de Charleton, lord of Powys, dated 7 Henry V. The family is not mentioned by Lewis Glyn Cothi, and presumably was not powerful before Tudor times.

The Vaughans appear to have been constantly at feud with the Herberts which may explain why they provided no members of parliament for Montgomeryshire, and only one sheriff, John Owen Vaughan (in 1583); he married Dorothy, daughter of **Howell Vaughan of Glanllyn**, and sister of John Vaughan, who was sheriff of Merioneth in 1594. The son of the sheriff of Montgomeryshire, Owen Vaughan married Catherine, daughter of Morrice ap Robert, heir of Llangedwyn, by whom he had two sons, John Vaughan (Inner Temple, 1606) and Sir Robert Vaughan who married Catherine, daughter of William, 1st lord Powis.

The family became extinct in the male line with Sir Robert Vaughan and Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn were carried by his daughter Eleanor Vaughan to her husband, John Purcell of Nantcribba, and by their daughter to her husband **Edward Vaughan of Glan-llyn and Llwydiarth**, sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1688, and Member of Parliament for the Montgomery boroughs, and subsequently for fifty-eight years for the county, and great-grandson of the sheriff for Merioneth of 1594.

The combined estates of Llwydiarth, Llan gedwyn, and Glan-llyn were again carried by Anne, daughter and heiress of Edward Vaughan, to her husband Sir Watkin Williams Wynn 3rd bart. of Wynnstay, whose mother, Jane Thelwall, heir of Plas-y-ward, was herself fifth in descent from John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth. The marriage of Anne Vaughan of Llwydiarth North Wales to Watkin William-Wynn in 1719 united a vast complex of estates in North Wales with a landed income of between £15,000 and £20,000.

In Mont. Coll., xiv, is an illustrated article on the thirty armorial shields originally on the Vaughan pew in the church of Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, Montgomeryshire later transferred to Wynnstay chapel. The same volume also contains a drawing of Llwydiarth (now demolished), taken from the duke of Beaufort's 'Progress' in 1684

VAUGHAN, EDWARD (d. 1661), Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

He was the fourth son of Owen Vaughan, Llwydiarth, Mont. (and Catherine, sole heiress of Maurice ap Robert, Llangedwyn. Like his three brothers, John Vaughan, Sir Robert Vaughan, and Roger Vaughan, he became a member of the Inner Temple, being admitted 12 Nov. 1618 (but was not called to the Bar until seventeen years later). He was destined to be involved in lengthy lawsuits which lasted for about thirty years, these beginning with his claim to an estate in Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, and Denbighshire, which had been conveyed to him by his brother, Sir Robert Vaughan, by a deed dated in .. 1622 ; this claim was resisted by Sir Robert's widow, Catherine, daughter of William Herbert, lord Powis. In Feb. 1625 /6 he was returned to Parliament for Merioneth. An adherent of the side of Parliament he was amongst the most eloquent in the House. He was prominent in the attacks on Clarendon in 1667. In May 1668 he was suddenly promoted chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and knighted. He won lasting fame for his important decision in Bushell's Case, that juries were not to be fined for returning a verdict against the direction of the judge. Some of his friends were men of great distinction John Selden,; Thomas Hobbes, who visited him thrice weekly at one period; Sir Matthew Hale,

his Acton neighbour; and Edward Stillingfleet, who preached his funeral sermon. He died. on 10 Dec. 1674, and was probably buried in the Temple Church, London.

He gave some support to the king's forces during the Civil War, but he virtually retired from public life until the Restoration. It is said that he helped the Parliamentarians to capture Aberystwyth castle in 1646 {Cambrian Register, i, 165}. That cannot be proved. He was listed among the 'delinquents' on 29 June 1648. His own testimony in 1660 was that he was fined and his house 'totally plundered to his greate losse' (S. P. Dom., Charles II, 29J8, 126; see also Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, i, 61). In 1660, he was appointed steward of Mefenydd and four other Crown lordships in Cardiganshire. The earl of Carbery made him one of his deputy lieutenants for the county. Some Welsh matters came to his attention in Parliament. When a dispute arose concerning an election in Caernarvon town, he was put on the committee to examine the problem, because he knew 'the ancient true Celtique or Brittish tongue' In 1662, he was one of three nominated to discuss the suitability of translating the new Prayer Book into Welsh. Welsh history and antiquities interested him. As one of the executors of Selden's will, he had access to that scholar's priceless library. He retained the manuscript of the 'Book of Llandaff' and lent it to Robert Vaughan, Hengwrt, to transcribe. In one of his most noteworthy opinions, he held that the Westminster courts could not issue final process into Wales (Reports, 395). His authority was sufficient to safeguard the Welsh courts for a , period. He based his argument on the position of Wales in the Middle Ages and, in his belief, the situation was unchanged in this respect by the Acts of Union of Henry VIII. As late as 1745, his arguments were effectively used in the case of Lampley v. Thomas, when it was ruled that writs of 'latitat' could not issue into Wales (English Reports, 1 Wilsan, 193). In R. v. Athos, judge Fortescue suggested that he being a native of Wales, might be prejudiced in favour of his country' (English Reports, 8 Modern, 14~5).

The Crosswood estate grew substantially under his administration. At the beginning of his career he bought lands worth ,£4,300 in Cardigan, and lands in Montgomeryshire at the end of his life. The estate was transferred to his only son Edward Vaughan. His wife Jane Steadman survived him. They had also two daughters Anne Vaughan and Lucy Vaughan. There are two oil portraits of the chief Justice in Wales one at Gwysaney and the other on loan to the National Library of Wales

Vaughans of Caer-Gai

Rowland Vaughan (c. 1590-1667), of Caer-gai, Merioneth, poet, translator, and Royalist; the eldest son of John Vaughan and his wife Ellen, daughter of Hugh Nanney of Nannau, Merioneth; was born about 1590. He was a descendant of the Vaughan family of Llwydiarth in Montgomeryshire, and it appears that it was his grandfather, Rowland Vaughan, was the first of the family to live at Caer-gai. He spent some time at Oxford, although there is no record that he graduated. He married Jane, daughter of Edward Price, Tref Prys, Llanuwchllyn and , he was survived by three sons and three daughters: John Vaughan who matriculated from Hart Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford, in 1635, aged 18, and married Catherine, daughter of William Wynne of Glyn, Merioneth, and became sheriff of Merioneth in 1669-70; Edward Vaughan who matriculated from All Souls College, Oxford, in 1634, aged 16, graduated B.A. there in 1637/8, and M.A. from Jesus College in 1640, and became Vicar of Upchurch, Kent (1642), and Llanynys, Denbs. (1647), and rector of Llangar (1662), Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog (1662), and Mallwyd (1664) ; William Vaughan; Ellen Vaughan, Elsbeth Vaughan and Margaret Vaughan

Rowland Vaughan played a prominent part in the public life of the county and like his father who was sheriff in 1613 and 1620 , he was appointed sheriff in 1642. He was a staunch Royalist and it is believed that he fought as a captain at the battle of Naseby. Caer-gai was burnt down by Cromwell's soldiers on their way from Montgomeryshire in 1645. Rowland Vaughan was imprisoned in Chester and his estate given to a kinsman but after the end of the Civil War after litigation he recovered it.

Rowland Vaughan died on 18th September 1667 and the Caer-gai estate passed to his eldest son John Vaughan who great granddaughter Mary Elizabeth married the Rev Hetwall Henry Mainwaring rector of Etwell who sold the estate together with that of Tref Prys to Sir Watkin William Wynn

VAUGHAN family, of Trawsgoed (Crosswood;), Cards.

Until 1947, when the family residence, Trawsgoed, in the parish of Llanafan, Cards., became the headquarters of the agricultural advisory service for Wales, the Vaughan family could claim continuous residence on the same site for six centuries. Although it is a South Wales family (apart from inter-marriages with Welsh and English families) the pedigree is traced to Collwyn ap Tangno, who is usually associated with Caernarvonshire.

It is claimed that the first member of the family to settle at Trawsgoed was Adda ap Llewelyn (c. 1200); the older pedigrees agree in stating that he married. Tudo (or Dudo), daughter and heiress of Ieuan Goch of Trawsgoed. Llywelyn Fychan, served in the court of Idris Aeron in 1292, his grand son became deputy seneschal in 1353, other descendants became bead and provosts of Creuddyn in 1391, and again in 1434; Their great-grandson, Morus Fychan ap Ieuan, is said to have stabilised the Fychan, hence Vaughan, as surname. The first Vaughan to marry a Stedman of Strata Florida appears to have been Edward Vaughan (d. 1635), who married Jane the daughter of John Stedman. The eldest son of the chief justice and Jane (Stedman) was Edward Vaughan (d. 1683) who in 1677 edited his father's Reports. He was Member of Parliament for Cardigan, 26 Feb. 1678/9 to 28 March 1681, and was for a short time one of the Lords of the Admiralty. His wife was Letitia, daughter of Sir William Hooker. Their son, John Vaughan (1670?-1721), was created (by William III, in 1695) baron of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, and viscount Lisburne, Co. Antrim, in the peerage of Ireland. He married (1), 18 Aug. 1692, Malet, third daughter of the 2nd earl of Rochester, and (2) Elizabeth (d. Aug. 1716). By his first wife Malet, he was the father of John Vaughan, the second viscount Lisburne, and by Elizabeth, the father of Wilmot Vaughan, the third viscount; both of them were successively lords-lieutenant of Cardiganshire. Wilmot Vaughan, the third viscount, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Watson, Berwick-on-Tweed. The eldest son of this marriage was Wilmot Vaughan, created earl of Lisburne in 1776. The career of their second son, Lieutenant General Sir John Vaughan (1748?-95), K.B., was extensive. He served in Germany, in America (as lieutenant-colonel, 1760-7, and as major-general, 1776-9), and in the West Indies, 1780-2. He was governor of Berwick, 1779-9~, commander of the Leeward Islands, and died at Martinique.

VAUGHAN family, Pant Glas

(Ysbyty Ifan -the mansion disappeared a long time ago but the 'chapel of Pant Glas' in the parish church retains its name). The family belongs to the same stock as those of Plas Iolyn, Voelas, Cernioge, and Rhiwlas

Thomas Vaughan (I) was the grandson of Rhys ap Meredydd of Ysbyty Ifan, and was the younger son of Robert ap Rhys; in his will (1534), Robert ap Rhys left his Dolgynwal lands to 'Thomas Vichan ap Robert ap Rice.' This Thomas Vaughan was twice married, and the following line is descended from his second marriage, with Catherine Gonway of Bryn Euryn, whose will was proved in 1588; as William Llyn (d. 1580) wrote an elegy on him, he too must have died before 1580. His heir was Thomas Vaughan (II), who is mentioned in cywyddau written by his friend Thomas Prys of Plas Iolyn; he is said to have died in 1654, but this is very doubtful, for a will proved in 1640 suggests that he was already dead. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John Vaughan, who was alive in 1640; he, too, is said to have died in 1654 but, again, this is very doubtful, for he is referred to in a document dating from about 1636 as an 'old man' (additionally, it is stated that the estate is worth £400 a year), and according to the pedigree in 'Llyfr Silm' he was survived by his son Henry Vaughan; his widow Joan Townshend, of Shropshire) died at Pant Glas at the end of 1663 or beginning of 1664, at the age of 91. John Vaughan was succeeded by Henry Vaughan (I) who is, almost unanimously stated to have been killed in the Civil War in the assault on Hopton castle, Shropshire, in the month of Feb. 1644; but the author *The Garrisons of Shropshire*, 1642-8, claims that the 'Captain Vaughan' slain at Hopton was one of the unrelated **Vaughans of Shropshire**. At any rate, Henry Vaughan was 'deceased' before Feb. 1654/5, when his eldest son Thomas Vaughan became a member of Gray's Inn; his widow, Margaret, daughter of Bonham Norton of Church Stretton died 8 Dec. 1669, at Glyn in Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, at the age of 91. They had four children. (1) Thomas Vaughan (III); little is known about him. He became a member of Gray's Inn in Feb. 1645/5; and married Lucy, daughter of chief justice **Sir John Vaughan, of Trawsgoed, Cards.**, and there are several references to him in the Gwydir papers; but the dates of his birth and death are alike unknown. Neither his name nor those of his sons occur in a family will signed in July 1693 and proved the following year, but he was certainly alive in 1681. He had two sons John Vaughan (who was living in 1692) and Thomas Vaughan (IV); Thomas probably lived to inherit the estate, but by 1697 or 1698 he, too, was dead, for the head of the family in that year was (2) Henry Vaughan (II). There was a 'Henry Vaughan' who was churchwarden of the parish church at Llandrillo-yn-Rhos in 1677, and as the widow of Henry Vaughan (I) d. at Glyn in that parish, it is reasonable to suppose that he also was living there about 1697- he was sheriff in 1698, when he was referred to as 'Henry Vaughan of Pant Glas,' and so he was called in the will (1699) referred to above, and in the *Parochialia* of Edward Lhuyd. The date of his death is not known. (3) Katherine Vaughan died a spinster at Pant Glas shortly after 1700, leaving money for the building of alms-houses for women at Ysbyty Ifan. (4) Anne Vaughan (who was possibly the elder daughter) who married into the family of the Williamses of Marl; as her brothers and her sister died without heirs the Pant Glas lands were absorbed into the Marl estate.

Another member of the family is deserving of mention, namely Richard Vaughan (1621 1700)-erroneously stated by Griffith to be a son of Henry Vaughan (I), but it is by no means certain who he was. He fought in the Civil War, and was blinded. In July 1663 he was elected one of the 'Poor Knights of Windsor,' and died. 5 June 1700 'in his eightieth year,' in Windsor castle where he was buried. He left money for the building of an almshouse for men at Ysbyty Ifan.

Vaughan Family of Corsygedol

This is a North Wales Family and is descended from **Osbwrn Wyddel** who married the daughter and heiress of the old Welsh family of Corsygedol. She was the ward of **Llywelyn the Great**. They had a son **Cynwrig** who had a son **Llywellyn** who had a son **Griffith**. His wife was said to have been **Lowry** neice of **Owain Glyn Dwr**. They had a son **Einion** who had a son **Griffith**. He had a third son **Griffith** who inherited Corsygedol. This **Griffith** took part with his cousin **Dafydd ap Ieuan ab Einion** in the defense of Harlech Castle against the Yorkists and it is said that he hid **Jasper Tudor** and the future **Henry VII at Corsygedol** before they fled to France. He was the esquire of the body to Henry VII. He had a son **William** who had a son **Rhys** who had a son **Griffith Vaughan** who signed the pedigree for Dwnn in 1588. He was High Sheriff for Merioneth in that year.. He rebuilt Corsygedol in 1592-2 and died on 9th November 1616. He is buried in Llandswywe Church to which he had added a chapel.

His son **William Vaughan of Corsygedol** who died in 1633 was High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1613 and 1632 and rebuilt Plas Hen Llanystumdwy in 1607 and the gatehouse at Corsygedol in 1630. He was interested in literature and a great friend of Ben Johnson. His son who died only three years after his father in 1636 had quite a reputation in London as the abnormally stout Member of Parliament for Merioneth. He had married Anne daughter of John Owen of **Clenennau**. They had a son **William Vaughan** who married Anne daughter of the house of **Nannau** uniting two families who had been close. Their eldest son **Griffith Vaughan** died in 1697, without issue two years before his father. Their second son **Richard Vaughan** inherited and married Margaret daughter of Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris Denbyshire. **Richard Vaughan** was constable of Harlech castle in July 1704 and died in 1734. They had a son **William Vaughan** born in 1707 who inherited and married Catherine daughter and eventual heiress of Hugh Nannau. **William** died in 1775 his only daughter who had married **David Jones Gwynne** of Taliaris Carmarthenshire had predeceased him in 1758 and the estates passed to his brother **Evan Lloyd Vaughan** who also became constable of Harlech Castle. **Evan Lloyd Vaughan** was Member of Parliament for Merioneth He died in 1791 and the estates passed to his niece Margaret wife of Sir Roger Mostyn bart..

From THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES JOURNAL - XIII ***THE DECLINE OF THE WELSH SQUIRES***

No intermarriage with merchant families took place among the Merioneth gentry, and at no time did landed wealth mingle with fortunes made in trade. It was customary for partners to be sought for within the class of squires to which a family belonged. Mesalliance was discouraged but it was not unknown. Heiresses, of course, ranked even higher in the marriage market. In the marriage contract of William Vaughan of Corsygedol and Catherine Nanney in 1732, provision was made to raise a portion of £4000, and the Nannau estate was mortgaged to secure this sum, although Catherine eventually inherited the estate. The ratio of jointure to portion was more generous in the marriage settlements of the eighteenth century than in those of previous times. Before the marriage was solemnized between Hugh Vaughan of Hengwrt and Jonet Nanney in 1719, a dowry of £2500 was decided upon, but the parties to the contract haggled over the size of the jointure. Robert Vaughan proposed £250, but the bride's mother insisted on £300 and stipulated that £2000 of the £2500 should be laid out to buy land of the value of £100 a year towards the jointure.

At the same time, one branch of the Vaughans of Merioneth was absorbed into the orbit of another substantial North Wales dynasty. After the death of Evan Lloyd Vaughan in December 1791, the Corsygedol estate and its satellites went to the heiress, Vaughan's niece, Margaret, who married Sir Roger Mostyn. Earlier in the century, Anne, the second daughter and heiress of Edward Vaughan, married Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and took him as her dowry the combined estates of Glanyllyn, Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn.' The last male representative of a distinguished line would sometimes insist on the family name being preserved by the heiress's family.

Only rarely did estates come onto the market, but when they did they were absorbed not by the new landlords but into existing aggregations of property. The Lloyds of Plas-yn-ddol, in Edeirnion, became extinct in the late seventeenth century, and their property was ultimately bought up by Colonel Vaughan of Rug.

Both the Spartan and the prodigal were to be found among the members of the landed families, and the folly of the one could undo utterly the work of the other. The danger was ever present that what one generation acquired the next would dissipate. For the preservation of inherited wealth, one weak link in the chain could be disastrous. Just such a spendthrift, one who fell prey to high living and whittled away a fortune, was Hugh Vaughan of Hengwrt. At the height of misfortune he was literally run out of all : in 1778 he quitted his estate and fled before the bailiff. Hengwrt, however, had a history of indebtedness that may be traced back to the tenure of Hugh's father, Robert Vaughan. It was he who entered into the mortgage of £600 with William Powell of Welshpool in 1749, a commitment which later bore heavily on his hapless son. Hugh Vaughan inherited the encumbered estate in 1750 but his improvidence during the following decade forced him to arrange a second mortgage in December 1761 with William Owen of Porkington. After one year this mortgage, now worth £2500 was conveyed to the Rev. Hugh Pryse. At about this time, Vaughan's debt to Powel amounted to £4,200. In April 1765 a mortgage was arranged with Robert, the heir of William Powell, in order to clear the one of 1749. In this way the principal was continually growing, to say nothing of the creeping tide of interest. When in 1765 Pryse's mortgage was made over to Sinai Lloyd, a widow of Oswestry, Vaughan's loan from this source amounted to £10000. Madam Lloyd's son was the attorney, Robert Lloyd, who, through his mother and by his marriage to Robert Powell's daughter, eventually inherited both the chief mortgages on the Hengwrt estate. The lawyer did not scruple to foreclose on the mortgages. But Vaughan's insolvency first prompted Lloyd to distrain upon the formers chattels in the early 1760's. The gentry rarely shrank from helping a neighbour in trouble, and the squires of Rhiwlas, Maesyneuadd and Rhiwddeiliog now joined together to buy up the goods on Vaughan's behalf for £400. In 1766, however, the lands belonging to the 'manor' of Hengwrt were advertised for sale by Robert Lloyd without Vaughans permission. An auction was averted, but for the next nine years the estate was jointly managed with Vaughan playing into Lloyd's hands by his unchecked extravagance. Lloyd succeeded in paying certain overdue annuities charged on the estate; in obtaining a mortgage of £22500 on Hengwrt from Sir Henry Bridgeman in 1770; and at the Merioneth Quarter Sessions in August 1771 in effecting a common recovery on the estate for his own use.

Vaughan's hopes were renewed in 1775 on his succession to the Nannau estate as heir to his mother. In the following year he started proceedings for the recovery of Hengwrt. The conflicting titles to the property remained unresolved, and some tenants refused to attend to Lloyd. It was at this juncture that John Lloyd of Berth was appointed attorney to Vaughan, and brought his ruthless intellect and untiring energy to bear on the struggle with his old rival from Oswestry. Elizabeth Baker acted as amanuensis and adviser to Hugh Vaughan throughout the litigation; and her diary and correspondence, which is preserved in the Nannau archives, relate some of the setbacks and intricacies of the affair. It was she who furnished John Lloyd with most of the documentary evidence against his namesake, and who was instrumental in bringing to light the suspicious items in the latter's accountancy which finally proved his undoing.

The case was protracted for years in Chancery, and in the summer of 1778 came the expected bankruptcy order, attended by the inevitable demands of creditors. Two years later Robert Lloyd secured a writ of attachment to Nannau. Small wonder that John Lloyd believed that there was no limit to his ambition, and that there was a 'deeper design' to dispossess the Vaughans of their Merioneth estates and deprive them of their influence. When a commission to examine witnesses was directed out of Chancery to sit at Dolgellau in 1780, John Lloyd was reduced to this defence : '... to prove deficiency of Mr. Vaughan's education & his being unacquainted with the Common Rules of Arithmetick'. By this time Vaughan was in 'exile' at Rug which had been inherited by his brother, Robert Howell Vaughan, from their aunt, Mrs. Lloyd. On Hugh's death in January Robert Howell Vaughan, once an apothecary and surgeon at Dee Bank, Chester already drawing an annual income of £300 from Rug, came into possession of Nannau and Hengwrt as well. Confronted with this formidable combination of territories, Robert Lloyd's concerns deteriorated, and in July 1783 Nannau was recovered for Vaughan. In 1784-5 a second Chancery commission of inquiry was instituted, but this was soon abandoned and the case submitted to arbitration by Richard Richard and John Mitford (later Baron Redesdale). The eventual result of their recommendations was the decree of 1788 by a Master in Chancery commanding the restitution of the Hengwrt estate, disencumbered of £6000 with the grant of costs of £12000 against Robert Lloyd. John Lloyd had benefitted the Vaughans to the extent of £50 000.

Vaughan of Cystanog

Thomas Vaughan of Cystanog – Abergwili

During Elizabethan days was the home of the minor landowning family of Griffith whose daughter married Thomas Vaughan a younger son of Plas Gwyn descended from the Golden Grove family – About 1660 Elen daughter of Thomas Vaughan squire of Cystanog married John Thomas John farmer of Penddaulwyn. The last of the family Thomas Vaughan died unmarried in 1767 the estate then passed down through the female line -No illustration of the house has survived. In 1883 the last owners of the estate died and it was necessary to try to

trace heirs – the heirs who eventually were traced were the descendents of Elen Vaughan and John Thomas John.

Vaughan family of Courtfield Herefordshire

From Kerne Bridge, the Wye makes an almost complete eight mile circuit to arrive back within a mile of the bridge. In doing so it encircles Coppet Hill a bare bracken covered expanse which contains Courtfield, once the home of the Vaughans, an old Catholic family. To the Georgian house and Victorian chapel, has been added a modern extension, looking like a motor way cafe, its acres of glass reflecting the morning sun. Henry of Monmouth is said to have been taken to Courtfield for the sake of his health when very young, but the nursery has gone, although two of the legendary cradles, in which he certainly did not sleep, have survived, one of c1450 in the London Museum, the other, much later, at Badminton.

The Vaughans provided the only two local Jacobites to fight at Culloden. Both survived, escaped to Spain, married, and settled abroad. One of their descendants, John Francis Vaughan, had thirteen children, four of the girls becoming nuns and six of the eight sons priests. The most famous of them was Cardinal Vaughan, founder of the Mill Hill Fathers, who now own Courtfield.

Being outside Herefordshire, and part of a strongly recusant county like Monmouthshire, Coppet Hill was a useful Catholic refuge in the penal times. This is commemorated by the fine wooden carving of a priest kneeling at prayer, which is said to have been carved by a fugitive hiding near the house. It is known as the Luck of Courtfield.

Family was descended from William ap Jenkin alias Herbert lord of Wern-ddu Monmouthshire in 1352 (Descent of the family in Burkes Landed Gentry)

In 1592 John ap Gwilym of Gillow Herefordshire purchased the manor of Welsh Bicknor His daughter and heiress married James Vaughan a descendant of William ap Jenkin. And Howell ap thomas of Perth-hir.

Their son William Vaughan who died in 1601 married Jane or Joan daughter and heiress of Richard Clarke of Wellington Herefordshire. Jane or Joan's name appears in the Recusants Rolls often between 1592 and 1619 She like many of the family who followed was a Roman Catholic and was thus persecuted.

Their son John Vaughan was the first to use Courtfield. A brother Thomas Vaughan became a Roman catholic priest and was ordained in Rheims France by Dr Gifford Bishop of Rheims in 1627. He was sent on the English Mission and died around 1650 after enduring hard usage aboard a ship at Cardiff.

A son Richard Vaughan inherited Courtfield but had no children

Richard Vaughan's halfbrother John Vaughan inherited Courtfield and Welsh Bicknor as well as the manors of Ruardean Gloucestershire and Clyro Radnorshire from his other halfbrother John Vaughan of Huntingham. John Vaughan of Courtfields second wife was Elizabeth daughter of Philip Jones of Llanarth. The 1718 survey of papist lands values his estate in Wales as £996. On his death the estates passed to his son John Vaughan. He died childless in 1780

Two of this John Vaughan's brothers Richard Vaughan and William Vaughan fought on the side of the **Young Pretender** at Colluden and fled to Spain after the defeat of Prince Charles forces. They were both outlawed in 1745 and specifically excluded from the pardon proclaimed by George II in 1747.

William Vaughan became a General in the Spanish Army

Richard Vaughan also settled in Spain and served in the Spanish army. He married a Spanish lady who was part Irish. Richard Vaughan died at Barcelona in 1795 He had seven sons and three daughters.

One of these sons, William Vaughan, on the death of his uncle John Vaughan, inherited the estates, he died in 1796 and was succeeded by his only son William Michael Thomas John Vaughan.

William M T J Vaughan was followed by his son John Francis Vaughan who had been born in 1808. John F Vaughan married Eliza Louisa daughter of John Rolls, the Hendre Monmouthshire and they had several children among which were Herbert Vaughan (**Cardinal Vaughan**) **Archbishop of Westminster**, **Roger William Vaughan Archbishop of Sydney**, Kenelm Vaughan, priest in Spain and North America, Joseph Vaughan O.S.B. founder and prior of St Benedict's monastery Fort Augustus, **Bernard Vaughan a Jesuit Preacher** and John Vaughan co-adjutor bishop of Salford. Four of the sisters became nuns.

John F Vaughan died in 1878 and was succeeded by Cardinal Vaughan. On his death in 1903 he was succeeded by his brother Francis Baynham Vaughan who died in 1919 was succeeded by his son **Charles Jerome Vaughan** who died in 1948. He was **Camerario Segreto do Cappa e Spada** to Pope Pius X. Two of his brothers were priests and one Francis Vaughan became bishop of Menevia. One of his sisters became a nun.

Vaughan family of Golden Grove

Claimed descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn prince of Powys.

The first member of the family to settle at Golden Grove was John Vaughan.

His son Walter Vaughan married as his first wife Katherine second daughter of Gruffydd ap Rhys of Dinefwr and then Letitia daughter of Sir John Perrot.

He was succeeded by his eldest son John Vaughan born in 1572 and who died in 1634. He served under the earl of Essex in the Irish campaign of 1599 and was Member of Parliament for Carmarthen borough in 1601 and 1620-22. Appointed Comptroller of the Household to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I), he accompanied him to Spain in 1623. He was created **Baron Vaughan of Mullingar and earl of Carbery** in the Irish peerage. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Gelly Meyrick and his second Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham, Kent. He died . 6 May 1634, and was buried at Llandeilo-fawr. Around 1560 Thomas ap Rhys married Elen sister of John Vaughan (died 1574) the first of the Vaughan family to live at Golden Grove. Thomas ap Rhys and Elen lived at Ravensdale Llangunnor

1613 Sir John Vaughan granted to Christopher Bidmede a lease for 3 lives of a moiety of the capital messuage called Bryn y Beirdd (Llandeilo)

1618 Phillip Vaughan of Carmarthen held a mortgage on the Abercyfor Estate at Llandyfaelclog

John Vaughan was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son, Richard Vaughan (1600 ?-86), who had been knighted on the occasion of the coronation of Charles I in Feb. 1625 .

1632 Richard Vaughan Lord Vaughan of Golden Grove was granted the lease of Friars Park Carmarthen in fee simple – the site of the old Friary. It continued as part of the Golden Grove estate till 1912 – Tesco Superstore stands on the site now.

He was a Member of Parliament for Carmarthenshire, 1624-9, and admitted to Gray's Inn in Feb. 1637/8. In March 1642 the House of Commons nominated him lord lieutenant of the militia, to be raised in Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire; but on the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed by the king to the command of the Royalist Association of the three western counties. The House of Commons, therefore, resolved to impeach him in April 1643. Carbery does not appear to have taken any active steps until the summer of 1643 when he summoned representatives of Pembrokeshire to a conference at Carmarthen, with a view to suppressing those who had Parliamentary sympathy there, and to the security of Milford Haven, where troops, withdrawn from Ireland, might land. He entered the county in Aug. Tenby submitted on 30 Aug., and a garrison was placed in Haverfordwest. Pembroke, however, proved defiant under the leadership of the mayor, John Poyer , who was joined by Rowland Laugharne . Carbery appointed his uncle, **Sir Henry Vaughan of Derwydd** commander of the Royalist forces in Pembrokeshire. With the assistance of ships of the Parliamentary fleet, Laugharne took the offensive, reduced the Royalist garrisons, and captured the fort which they were building at Pill on Milford Haven (23 Feb. 1644~). Sir Henry Vaughan withdrew from Haverfordwest and Carbery left the county, resigning his commission in April. He was ordered to pay an immediate fine of £160 for his delinquency to the Committee for Compounding, and on 17 Nov. 1645 his full obligation was assessed at £4,500. But Rowland Laugharne personally intervened in his favour, and on 9 April 1647 the House of Commons remitted the fine. The fact that he escaped sequestration suggests that he took no definite part in the struggle after 1644. He tried to dissuade the Carmarthenshire gentry from lending any support to Poyer and Laugharne in the revolt against disbanding in 1648. During the Civil War disturbances ,Jeremy Taylor took refuge at Golden Grove and dedicated his Holy Living, 1650, and Holy Dying, 1650/ 1, to Carbery as his patron and protector. After the Restoration Carbery was appointed lord-president of the Marches of Wales at Ludlow, and there he had Samuel Butler as his secretary and steward of the castle; part of Hudibras is said to have been composed there. Carbery was removed from the presidency in 1672 owing to charges brought against him of **ill-treatment of his servants and tenants at Dryslwyn**. He died. 3 Dec. 1686. He had married Bridget, daughter of

Thomas Lloyd, Llanllyr, Cards., his second wife was Frances, daughter of Sir John Altham, Oxhey, Herts., and his third Lady Alice Egerton, daughter of John, 1st earl of Bridgwater. His surviving children were by his second wife. Francis Vaughan the eldest son, was Member of Parliament for Carmarthen, 1661-7, and died in 1667 without issue. He was, therefore, succeeded by John, Vaughan who was the 3rd and last earl of Carbery.

1674 John Vaughan of Plas Gwyn leased Cilgodan estate for 98 years. Later Cilgodan belonged to John Lloyd JP who married Eleanora Vaughan of Plas Gwyn

1712-13 Dorothy daughter of Richard Vaughan and widow of John Parker of Devon married John Allen of Carreg Lwyd. He died in 1743 leaving an annual sum to buy Bibles for the poor.

John Vaughan (1640-1713), 3rd earl of Carbery, matriculated from Christ Church; Oxford, 23 July 1656, and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1658. He was knighted in 1661 and represented the borough of Carmarthen in Parliament, 1661-79, and the county, 1679-81 and 1685-7. He was appointed governor of Jamaica in 1674. There he was in constant conflict with the deputy-governor, the notorious **Sir Henry Morgan** who intrigued with buccaneers and endangered the peace with France and Spain, which the governor was instructed to preserve. He was superseded by the earl of Carlisle in 1678. After his succession to his father's estates he settled down in London, pursuing his scientific investigations. He was president of the Royal Society (1686-9) . He was also a member of the Kit-Kat Club, and is described by Samuel Pepys as 'one of the **lewdest fellows of the age.**' As he died in Jan. 1712/13 without male issue, the earldom became extinct.

John Vaughan of Golden Grove (1757 – 1804) portrait by William Williams 1785

"In another four miles the road passes the turning to Llan fihangel Aberbythych and Golden Grove. The Welsh name, Gelli Aur, is believed to have been a corruption of Gelli Oer, the Cold Grove, for it lay low down in the valley facing north, but scarcely a trace remains of the ancient home of the Vaughans, Earls of Carbery, for the house has been rebuilt higher up, on a new site, in a florid Gothic style suggestive of a Scottish castle. It is now an Agricultural College.

In a catalogue of the pictures at Golden Grove it said 'The Vaughans of Golden Grove derive their descent from Hugh Vaughan, Esq., of Kidwelly, Gentleman Usher to King Henry VII'.

In the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries, the Earls of Carbery were the leading family of south-west Wales. It was Richard Vaughan, the second Earl of Carbery, who gave a refuge to Bishop Jeremy Taylor during the Civil War. Taylor was a man of great accomplishments, and to augment his stipend as chaplain, he joined with William Nicholson and Thomas Wyatt, about 1665, in their school at Newton. His *Liberty of Prophesying* was the first plea for liberty of conscience and religious tolerance for all, an idea so abhorrent to the Nonconformists at that time that one of their chief writers called it 'the grand design of the devil, the liberty of perdition'. His *Holy Living* and *Holy Dying* were written at Golden Grove. In the sermon he preached at the funeral of Frances, Countess of Carbery, he gave a glowing picture of the religious atmosphere at Golden Grove in her day. The Countess was 'a woman fit to converse with angels and apostles, with saints and martyrs . . . a great reader of scripture . . . and as she was a rare wife, so she was an excellent mother . . . she lived as we all should live, and she died as I fain would die'.

Bishop Taylor married as his second wife Joanna Bridges, heiress of the estate of Mandinam, Llangadog, and lived chiefly in Carmarthenshire until 1658, except for short visits to London, and repeated imprisonments. The direct line of the Vaughans became extinct on the death of the third Earl's granddaughter, Anne Vaughan, Duchess of Bolton, and the estate passed by her will to her distant relative, Richard Vaughan of Shenfield in Essex, whose son willed it to the family of Cawdors of Stackpole Court in Pembrokeshire, a cadet branch of the ducal house of Argyle.

Perhaps the most remarkable and interesting of the Vaughans of Golden Grove was William Vaughan, brother of the first Earl of Carbery, who was born at Golden Grove in 1577, lived at Llangyndeyrn, to the south-west, and was buried there. Poet and pioneer, he has been called 'one of the most quixotic figures in national history'. He was a great scholar, travelled widely, and wrote voluminously in a fantastic vein of his own, 'religious almost to a point of mania'. One of his best-known works, *The Golden Grove, Moralized in Three books: A Work very Necessary for all such as would know how to Gouverne them selves, their Houses or their Country* contained much good sense, and a real understanding of the rural conditions and problems of his day. In Book III he wrote ' . . . now-a-dayes, yeomanry is decayed, hospitalitie gone to wracke and husbandrie almost quite

fallen', which has a familiar ring even to our ears, but he was too much of an idealist for his conception of the reciprocal obligations and duties of tenant and lord to be accepted by his contemporaries, and when he tried to put them into practice in the New World, the venture was not a success. When his friend Sir William Alexander was attempting to colonize Nova Scotia, Vaughan saw in Newfoundland 'the next land beyond Ireland' a country 'reserved by God for us Britons'. He obtained a sub-grant of territory from Sir Francis Bacon and a company of adventurers, and paid for the passage of a number of Welsh men and women to settle there, in 1610. John Guy of Bristol greeted his scheme with a sonnet :

New Cambriol's plante sprung from Golden Grove
Old Cambria's soil up to the skies doth raise
For which let Fame crown him with sacred bays.

The colonists met with endless disasters. The lawless fishermen of the Grand Banks did wanton damage to crops and trees, and there were raids by pirates and privateers, cold and scurvy. In 1626 Vaughan complained the planters had been pillaged to the extent of £40,000 and a hundred pieces of cannon. He was the first to see the possibilities of medical science in colonization, publishing his *Newlander's Cure* in 1630, a medical vade mecum for emigrants, full of quaint prescriptions for all kinds of ailments, including seasickness, and measures for the avoidance of scurvy. Nevertheless, in 1637 it was formally reported to the Privy Council that his plan of founding New Wales hoping to 'leave this monument to posterity, that a Cambro-Briton hath founded a new Cambriol, where he made the deaf to hear and the woods to move', had ended in failure, adding sadly, 'What, for mine own particular I have done, our Newland merchants know, and more yet would I do were my means answerable to my mind'.

Although it was one of the earliest attempts at colonizing Newfoundland, and had lasted for twenty years of ceaseless toil, Vaughan's genuine effort at colonization is seldom remembered now. It is not even listed among the failures, although it lasted longer than some of the contemporary efforts, and to-day is commemorated solely in the name of Newfoundland farm in Vaughan's native parish.

Epitaph of Lady Vaughan in St Peter's Church Carmarthen

Kinde Reader Vnderneath this Tombe doth Lye
Choice Elixer of Mortalite
By carefull providence Great Wealthe did store
For her Relations and the Poore
In Essex home but spent her Gainfull Dayes
In Terra coed to her Eternal Prayse
Where by her loanes in spite of Adverse fates
She did preserve Mens persons and Estates
A great Exemplar to our Nation
Her to imitate in Life and action
Would you then know who was this good woman
Twas virtuous Anne the Lady Vaughan
She died August the 15 Ann^o 1672
Being aged 84 years.

The followings comes from Penarth Manuscript 156 in the National Library of Wales. The author is unknown but it is believed that it was compiled by Emanuel Evans of Pensingrur in parish of Llangeler Carmarthenshire and that he also was the writer of the Golden Grove book – he lived about 1680 to 1760. In this manuscript ab is used to mean son off of daughter of as is ap. The manuscript gives heirs – it is not safe to accept that they are sons or daughters -- in some cases they might be of other relationship. Remember that the Earls of Carbery were Vaughans as were the Fychan's.

“” Gwaythfoed Prince of Cardigan March as in the decent of Price of Gogerddan North Wales genealogists say that Gweathfoed fawr of Powys & not he of Cardigan & married to Morvydd daughter of Ynyr King of Gwent was ancestor to the earl of Carbury. I am not yet satisfyd that there were two Gwaethfoeds & therefore leave it indefinite which of these is original to this pedigree.

Gwerystan ab Gwaethfoed married Nest daughter to Cadell ap Brochwel Prince of Powys
Cynfyn ab Gwerystan married Angharad daughter and heir of Medd ap Owen Prince of Wales
Bleddyn ab Cynfyn married Haer daughter to Cyllyn ab Blaiddrhydd o'r Gest
Medd ab Bleddyn married Hynych daughter and heir to Eynydd ab Morris, her mother was daughter and heir to Rees ab Meirchion

Madog ab Medd married Efa daughter to Madig ab Vrien ab Einion, ab Les, ab Idnerth benfras of Maesbrook

Einion Ffyll married Arddyn daughter to Madog Vaughan ap Madoc ap Einion Hael ap Urien of Powys – Mr Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt makes her daughter to Madog Fychan ap madig ab einion hael, ab Urien of main Gwynedd

Rhun ab Einion married Jonet daughter of John, Lord Strange of Knocking

Cyhylin ab Rhun Married Efa daughter to Gronw ab Carogan Saethydd Hinfach

Evan ab Cyhylyn married Eva daughter to Adda ap Awr of Trevor

Madog Goch married Lleucu daughter to Hywell Goch ab Mared Van ab Medd henab Hywell ab Medd ab Bleddyn ap Cynfin

Madoc Cyffyn married Alswyn daughter and heir to Griffith ap Rees ap Madog an Rhyryd flaidd

David ap Madoc married Cathrin daughter of Morgan ap Davidd ap Madoc ap Davidd Van ap David ap Griffith ap Iorwerth ap Howel ap Maredd ap Sandde

David Fychan of Garth eryr married Gwervyl daughter to Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Gryffydd ab Madoc ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhyryd flaidd

Gryffydd Fychan married Tybod daughter to Medd ab Tudor ab Gronw, ab Hywell y gadeir

Hugh Fychan of Cedweli married Jane daughter to Morus ab Owein ap Griffith ap Nicholas of Llechdwnni

John Fychan of Golden Grove married Catherine daughter to Henry ab Trahaiarn Morgan of Midlescomb Esq. – Vaughan of Hengwrt calls it Bodllysgwn

Walter Fychan of Golden Grove esq married Mary daughter to Gruffidd Rice fitz Urien Esq

John Earl of Carbery married Margaret daughter to Sir Gelly Meirick Kt.

Richard Earl of Carbery Lord Molingar and Emlyn Kt of Bath Lord President of the marches of Wales and one of his Majesties most Honorable Privy Council married

1] Bridget daughter and heir to Thomas, Lord of Llanllur

2] Ffances daughter and heir to Sir John Altham of Orbi in Oxfordshire Kt

3] Alice daughter to John Egerton Earl of Bridgewater

Kt = Knight

Kt of Bath = Knight of the Most Noble Order of Bath

Sir Henry Vaughan “Knight Colonel to his late Majesty Charles I who died in 1676 – monument in Llandydie Church

Llanelli – church

The church has been very drastically restored, and only the tower is old, but the mural monuments have survived, and much of the history of Llanelli families can be gleaned from them. The oldest is to Walter Vaughan, who died in 1683. Another commemorates Sir Thomas Stepney, the last baronet, ‘for more than 30 years groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York’, who died in 1825. The inscription to John Vaughan of Stepney, born 1730, who died at the age of two months and three days reads :

Blest Innocent whose race so soon was run

Tw’as but a step and finish’d when begun

So clear thy virtue, such thy early bliss

That many ripe in Years and rich in wickedness

Shall wish as often as they see Thy Shrine

Their Lives as Sinlefs or as Short as thine

Now say what made thee go so soon away:

Heav’n called me Hence; I could no longer stay.

Church at Pembrey has numerous wall tablets to the Vaughans of Trimsaran

The family home nearby was called Y Cwrt – it is now a farmhouse.

From Modern Wales –David Williams Murray 1950

Sir Griffith Vaughan -- burgess of Welshpool captured and put to death as a heretic Sir John Oldcastle a follower of John Wyclif.

Dr John Vaughan from Carmarthenshire – who was one of the three appointed to inspect the welsh monasteries in 1535/6 – he is on record as begging Cromwell to give him some of the abbeys to farm – It is certain that the Golden Grove family built their fortune initially on the land they obtained from the dissolution of the monasteries. Amongst the properties he did obtain was the monastery of Grace Dieu in Monmouthshire a long way from Carmarthenshire.

1618 Sir John Vaughan of Golden Grove was a strong supporter of James 6th of Scotland and 1st of England. He went with his son Prince Charles to Madrid as comptroller of the prince's household – His son Richard Vaughan went as well.

The Cadet Families of the Vaughans of Golden Grove

John Vaughan of Golden Grove died in 1574

He left Two sons

Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove who died in 1597 and Henry Vaughan of Plas Gwyn who died approximately 1598

Walter Vaughan six son

Sir John Vaughan of Golden Grove later 1st Earl of Carbery

Sir William Vaughan of Trecoed (Golden Grove and Trecoed were later united)

Walter Vaughan of Llanelly

Hugh Vaughan of Llether Llesty

Sir Henry Vaughan of Derwydd

Richard Vaughan of Derllys

Henry Vaughan of Plas Gwyn had three sons

George Vaughan of Plas Gwyn and Llandefaelog

Thomas Vaughan of Cystanog

Henry Vaughan of Glanrhydwr

Thomas Vaughan Of Plas Gwyn LLandyfaelog

From the earliest part of the reign of Elizabeth 1 until the death of the last squire in 1769, home of a cadet branch of the Vaughan family of Golden Grove The old house was pulled down in 1818 And a new farm built nearby

Henry Vaughan and his wife Catherine Morgan of Midlescwm – he was the younger son of John Vaughan of Golden Grove settled at Plas Gwyn in 1560 – seven generations of the family followed him there. Henry Vaughan was Sheriff of Carmarthen Town in 1574 and Mayor in 1598. His grandson John Vaughan was High Sheriff of the county in 1643 and a royalist who was fined for his attachment to the King. A later squire John Vaughan was a supported of the SPCK (Society for the Spread of Christian Knowledge) and well known for his liberality until his death in 1720. Eugene Vaughan JP (Justice of the Peace – a magistrate) High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1746 by his unthriftiness alienated his estate of 5600 acres. He was the last of the family to live a Plas Gwyn. He left 14 children by his two wives and what was left of the estate was shared between the co-heiresses of his first wife who sold Plas Gwyn. The last of his male descendants was Thomas Vaughan who died in 1968

1639 Henry Vaughan of Derwydd gave evidence in the Court of Chivalry (a case involving unlawfull use of a coat of arms)

1657 Sir Henry Vaughan of Derwydd and Tygwyn purchased Cefn Triscoed Llandeilo. It remained in the family ownership and appeared in the rentals of Madam Bevan

LLEther CADFAN, Llangathen.

Llether Cadfan is located half a mile north of the cross-roads of Broad Oak. It is large cross-passage house, consisting of a 16th century part, now used as an outhouse, the other part (which continues to be inhabited) has

17th century wooden transomed and mullioned windows, and once had an ornate plaster ceiling: in the other part is a stone staircase. A porch with an upper storey is the main entrance. The interior doors, fireplaces, and panelling were removed to Edwinstow and fitted into that house. Nevertheless, it remains one of the most interesting traditional residences in the county. The earliest known owners was the family of Vaughan descended from Elystan Glodrudd. Thomas ap Thomas Fychan of Llether Cadfan was the father of Gwilym ap Thomas, Esq., of the Body to King Henry VIII. He married Gwenllian daughter of Llewelyn ap Gwilym of nearby Bryn Hafod. Their son David Vaughan succeeded, and it was his son Thomas Vaughan who was in possession in 1597 Thomas Vaughan was the last of the male line and died leaving only daughters as co-heiresses

Thomas David Rhys of Blaenant married Sibyl Vaughan fourth daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Vaughan of Llether Cadfan (alive in 1597) husband and wife were living in 1613.

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Cromwell at Golden Grove?

A popular tradition , relates that Cromwell went out of his direct route to spend a night at Golden Grove near Llandilo, the seat of the leading Royalist in South Wales, Richard Vaughan, second Earl of Carbery, celebrated as the patron of Jeremy Taylor. This legend further relates that Lord Carbery, who was then living quietly in retirement, on learning of Oliver's approach, fled to a neighbouring farm-house, where he remained in hiding until his unwelcome visitor had departed. Still further the story proceeds to add that a year or two later Cromwell sent his unwilling host a present of some deer from the royal parks, but with what object he did so is not clear, unless it were to be considered as a belated return for Lord Carbery's involuntary hospitality.

Herbert M. Vaughan, 1937

Hirlas Horn at Golden Grove

Among other relics at Golden Grove was a drinking Horn exhibited beautified with silver artifice being the first vessel Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond afterwards made King of England by the name of Henry VII drank out of after his landing at Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire in order to the marrying the Lady Elizabeth and deposing Richard III.

This Horn was presented by the King himself to the noble Earls of Carbery where it hath remained ever since, and is kept among the noble Earles choicest Rarities. The Foot is of silver in the form of a mount upon which stands a Dragon and a Greyhound of the same imitation of the supporters of the Royal Armes of Henry VII which follow on the other side the leaf shervington the dexter side a Red Dragon the Engsigne of Cadwalader the last king of the BRITAINS from whom by his male line he derives his pedigree according to Sandford's Genealog of Kings P434, and on the sinister side a Greyhound argent collar'd Gules, which he gave in right of his wife the Queen, Elizabeth of York descended from the Nevils by Anne her Grandmother the daughter of Ralph Nevill Earl of Westmoreland and wife of Richard Duke of York.

The Portcullis upon the kipping or rim of the mouth is in token of his descent by his mother from the noble family of the Beauforts, to this device on his, Mansole or Royale Sepulture at Westminster is added this motto:

ALTERA SECURITAS

as who should say. As a Portcullis is a further security to a gate, so his mother corroborated his on her Titles from this Device he instituted a Pursuivant at Armes and named him Portcullis as from the leading supporter y Red Dragon had been instituted by him also y Pursivant called Rono Dragon.

The Roses on the rim I suppose to speak the Union of the two houses of Lancaster and York by his marriage. Those among other devises are often repeated in and about Hen VII s Chappell Westminster as a Crown in a Hawthorn bush to commemorate his being with Richard's formerly usurp'd Diade in Bosworth Field which was said to be found there after the victory in a bush bearing Haws. This is seen also painted on the Glass on the Stone Gallery of the ancient Abby of Lacock in the county of Wilts. The Red Dragon also is again seen on a banner in the hand of an angell on ye south east of the foot of this monument at West-Standard at Bosworth and afternwards offered up amongst other Trophies of his Victory at ye Cathedral of St PAULS LONDON Thes was according to Thomas Dinley, The Account of the Official Progress of His Grace Henry the First Duke of Beaufort through Wales 1684 [Bosworth field Battle was Aug 22 1485]

Derwydd

Sir Henry Vaughan (1587 ?-1659 ?), Royalist, was the 6th son of **Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove** and a younger brother of John Vaughan, 1st Earl of Carbery. He settled at Derwydd. He was sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1620 and Member of Parliament for the county in 1621-9 and 1640. He was knighted at Oxford 1 Jan. 1643, and disabled from sitting in the Commons 5 Feb. 1644. Accompanying Carbery into Pembrokeshire in 1643 he was given command of the Royalist forces there. After the success of Rowland Laugharne at Pill (Feb. 1644) he abandoned Haverfordwest and retired to Carmarthen. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Naseby (14 June 1645) and committed to the Tower.

1639 Henry Vaughan of Derwydd gave evidence in the Court of Chivalry (a case involving unlawfull use of a coat of arms)

1658 Sir Henry Vaughan of Derwydd and Tygwyn purchased Cefn Triscoed Llandeilo. It remained in the family ownership and appeared in the rentals of Madam Bevan

Vaughans of Derllys Court

VAUGHAN, JOHN (1663-1722), Derllys Court, Carms. was a social and religious reformer; born in . 1663, he was the son of John Vaughan of Derllys (1624--84), barrister, and Rachel, daughter of Sir Henry Vaughan, Derwydd, Carms. His paternal grandfather was a brother of John Vaughan, Golden Grove, the first earl of Carbery. He was educated at Carmarthen grammar school. On 6 Oct. 1692 he married. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas (nee Protheroe), Meidrym, the latter being a first cousin to Lucy Walter mother of the duke of Monmouth.

During the last twenty years of his life John Vaughan was the leader of religious and educational life in Carmarthenshire. He and his friend Sir John Philipps of Picton castle, Pembs., succeeded with the aid of the S.P.C.K. in making their respective counties the most progressive in Wales. John Vaughan paid special attention to the founding of charity schools and libraries and to the distribution of Welsh religious literature. He was the pioneer of free libraries and children's libraries advocated county grants for the education of poor children, and took special interest in workhouse and prison reform. He emphasised, too, the importance of family devotion in every home. He was mayor of Carmarthen borough, 1710-11, and a member of the borough council, 1707-22. His daughter, Bridget Bevan was the chief patron of the Welsh circulating schools. His wife died. in 1721 and was buried in Merthyr church; he himself died. on 16 Nov. 1722, and was buried in Llan-llrwch church, Carmarthenshire.

His elder brother, Richard Vaughan (1653-1724), followed his father at the Bar, became bencher and treasurer of Gray's Inn, Member of Parliament for Carmarthen borough and chief justice of Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokeshire. He married. Arabella Philipps of Picton Castle and was a brother-in-law to Griffith Jones, Llanddowror .

Vaughans – Derllys Court Merthyr Carmarthenshire

Derllys Court became the property of Richard Vaughan, a younger son of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove by the early 17c.

He married Elinor Protheroe of Nantyrhelig and was High Sheriff in 1631

His son John Vaughan enlarged the mansion in 1660

His son John Vaughan married his relation Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Thomas of Meidrim in 1692. He died in 1722 and the estate was split between his three daughters Arabella, Elizabeth and Bridget (Madam Bevan) who as her share received 92 properties . She married Arthur Bevan of Laugharne and died without issue in 1779.

Vaughans – Derwydd Llandybie

Sage Philips of Derwydd heiress to the property married Sir Henry Vaughan of Golden Grove who came to live at Derwydd. He was High Sheriff in 1620 and died in 1660. Their daughter married her kinsman John Vaughan and their son Richard Vaughan inherited. He died without issue and the property was left to a niece.

Vaughans of Dolgwn Pencarreg

Anne, described as grand daughter of James Williams of Abercothi married about 1725 John Vaughan a younger son of Gwynne Vaughan of Jordonston in Pembrokeshire. John and Anne settled at Dolgwn. He died in 1770

There eldest son Gwynne Vaughan was High Sheriff in 1773.

Their second son John Vaughan inherited the property of Dolgwn. He was described as "a rollicking squirw who seldom went to bed sober and was often carried up the broad stairs of Dolgwn". He married Sarah Phillips of Llanybydder and died in January 1812 age 80. He had an only son Rice Vaughan, an army officer who died at Lampeter age 50 in March 1816 leaving a daughter.

Trecoed and Cambriol

WILLIAM VAUGHAN (1575-1641) author and colonial pioneer, was the second son of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove and brother of John Vaughan, 1st earl of Carbery. He matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, 4 Feb. 1592 (B.A. March 1594~, M.A. Nov. 1597). He travelled widely on the Continent. In 1616 he was sheriff of Carmarthenshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of David ap Robert of Llangyndeyrn (now called Torcoed). In 1617 he purchased land from the Company of Adventurers to Newfoundland, and sent out settlers from Wales at his own expense in that year and two years later. The settlement he called 'Cambriol,' and he gave it Welsh place-names; it was situated on the south coast at the head of Tripaney Bay, Vaughan was prevented by ill-health from going out himself in 1622, and he did not succeed in establishing the colony. Owing to severe weather conditions and other causes the scheme was abandoned. He was knighted in 1628. His writings include (a) a work entitled Golden Grove (1600), a commonplace-book which includes quotations from a great variety authors, classical, mediaeval, and contemporary arranged under three headings-moral, economic, and political. He also wrote (b) a Latin poem in celebration of the marriage of Charles I, and (c) the curious compilation which he entitled The Golden Fleece (1626). In both he employed the pseudonym 'Orpheus Junior.' The Golden Fleece contains verse, both in Latin and English, animadversions on religion of a distinctly anti-Romanist character, and observations on the commercial weaknesses of the kingdom, all leading to the advocacy of colonisation, particularly in Newfoundland. He also wrote other pamphlets dealing mainly with questions of religion and health. He died at Llangyndeyrn in Aug. 1641, and was buried in the churchyard there.

See Also F. Marquardt, A Critical Edition of William Vaughan's 'The Golden Grove' (see Summaries of Doctoral Dissatations (North Western Univ., Chicago, xvii, 1949, 30-4).

New Camhriol

In 1616 Sir William (Vaughan) obtained a sub-grant of land from the 'Company of Adventurers to Newfoundland'. This was a commercial enterprise headed by Sir Francis Bacon, to whom James I had granted authority to colonise the island. Vaughan's territory lay on the south coast of the curiously-shaped eastern part of Newfoundland. It included Cape Race. Naming this area Cambriol as a compliment to his native land, he felt certain that here was the new country 'reserved by God for us Britons'. John Guy of Bristol, himself a Newfoundland pioneer, had hailed the venture in verse:

New Cambriol's planter, sprung from Golden Grove,
Old Cambria's soil up to the skies doth raise
For which let Fame crown him with sacred bays

In 1617 Sir William sent a number of Welsh colonists of both sexes to Cambriol, at his own expense, He had intended to sail with them to settle permanently there. But ill-health prevented him from leaving Wales. During 1617 he met Sir Richard Whitbourne, a man of considerable experience in colonisation, and offered him the governorship of Cambriol, Whitbourne accepted, and in 1618 he departed to Newfoundland with another group of emigrants, Two ships undertook the voyage, one carrying the settlers, the other engaged on a fishing expedition, but also conveying stores and equipment needed by the colonists. Unfortunately the fishing vessel was waylaid by one of Raleigh's captains who had turned pirate. The loss of this ship and its cargo was a severe blow.

When Sir Richard and his newcomers arrived, they found that the original settlers had made very poor progress. Little had been achieved in any direction. The new Governor, in fact, decided that the earlier emigrants had been thoroughly lazy and shown much lack of pioneering initiative. So he sent all but six of them home again.

This loss of manpower compelled Vaughan to hand over the northern part of Cambriol to Lords Falkland and Baltimore, two other pioneers who agreed to look after it until things improved. In 1622 Vaughan himself sailed to the colony with more settlers and supplies. During the three or four years he stayed there it appears that he

spent more time in writing *The Golden Fleece* and other works than in galvanising his colonists into hard work. He returned to England to arrange for the publication of these books, and went back again to Cambriol in 1628. In fairness to the colonists, it must be said that they had to face persistent enemies who wantonly destroyed much of their property and so wrecked their chances of prosperity. These were pirates, corsairs and privateers who preyed on the islanders. Perhaps worst of all were the ruthless French and other fishermen of the Grand Banks, who hated the settlers because of their encroachment upon their waters. Canada was in the hands of the French, Crops and buildings were set on fire, trees mutilated, havens blocked and fish-drying sheds broken up. In 1626 Sir William reported that the damage done in pillage and destruction amounted to £40,000 and that, in addition, his colonists had lost a hundred pieces of cannon.

A further blow was the Arctic winter of 1628, though the Cambriol people did not suffer as severely from cold and scurvy as Lord Baltimore's settlers further north. But Sir William was still undaunted. He returned to England in 1630 to settle his own financial affairs. He wrote, that for all he could see, he would have to rely upon his own resources to support Cambriol until the colony 'be better strengthened'. At the same time he made great efforts to persuade his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Salusbury of Denbigh, with 'some gentlemen of North Wales' to join him in Newfoundland where, he said, they would be greeted with open arms. But though he made them grants of land there, not one Squire responded to his call.

A further instance of Sir William's far-sightedness is to be found in the medical handbook which he published in 1630. This was entitled *Newlander's Cure*. It contained information and advice designed for colonists on the preservation of health, with curious prescriptions for sea-sickness, scurvy and numerous other ailments. This book makes him a pioneer also in the adaptation of medical knowledge, such as it was then, to the special needs of emigrants.

The Welsh atmosphere of Cambriol is clearly indicated in its title, together with other place names like Vaughan's Cove, Golden Grove, Cardiff, Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen and Brecon. These names appear on John Mason's map of Newfoundland published about 1622.

It is uncertain whether Sir William returned to the colony after 1630. In view of the persistent depredations of pirates and the fierce antagonism of the men of the French fishing fleets, it was becoming more and more difficult to establish Cambriol as a self supporting concern. The founder's resources no doubt were becoming severely strained, and he appears to have had no financial backing from any of his fellow countrymen. Finally, the gallant pioneer, now approaching sixty years of age, had to abandon his cherished dream of a prosperous New Wales some time between 1630 and 1637.

In 1637 the Privy Council was officially informed that the efforts of pioneers like Sir William, Lord Baltimore and other 'men, ingenious and of excellent parts', had failed. A new monopoly over the whole island was granted to another Newfoundland adventurer, Sir David Kirke, though trouble with the fishermen and the pirates continued throughout the 17th century.

It would be difficult to find a nobler tribute to Sir William Vaughan than that written by Dr E. Roland Williams: 'Whatever Vaughan's shortcomings - and they were many - at least the crime of the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin is not to be laid to his charge. He spared no pains or sacrifices in his attempt to realise his ambition, and his devotion to his ideal burns with a clear light through the mists and fumes of those eccentricities and absurdities which were also part of his character . . . Before Vaughan had been laid to rest in the little church in the valley of Llangyndeyrn August, 1641, the silent, primaeval wilderness was already erasing, slowly, but relentlessly, all the signs of his strivings and sacrifices'.

'On the island itself, the Welsh place-names have long disappeared, and apart from the name 'Newfoundland', which, some years ago, at any rate, denoted a farm or two in the mid Tywi Valley, there is no memorial left of this courageous pioneer. He was a man whom Carmarthenshire should be proud to honour.

A.G. Prys-Jones, *The Story of Carmarthenshire*

The Welsh Tract Pennsylvania - Holmes 1681 (Life in Wales A H Dodd 1972)

Of **Plas Gwyn LLandyfaelog**

From the earliest part of the reign of Elizabeth 1 until the death of the last squire in 1769 , home of a cadet branch of the Vaughan family of Golden Grove The old house was pulled down in 1818 And a new farm built nearby

Henry Vaughan and his wife Catherine Morgan of Midlescwm – he was the younger son of John Vaughan of Golden Grove settled at Plas Gwyn in 1560 – seven generations of the family followed him there. Henry was Sheriff of Carmarthen Town in 1574 and Mayor in 1598. His grandson John Vaughan was High Sheriff of the county in 1643 and a royalist who was fined for his attachment to the King. A later squire John Vaughan was a

supported of the SPCK (Society for the Spread of Christian Knowledge and well known for his liberality until his death in 1720. 1674 John Vaughan of Plas Gwyn leased Cilgodan estate for 98 years. Later Cilgodan belonged to John Lloyd JP who married Eleanor Vaughan of Plas Gwyn

Eugene Vaughan JP (Justice of the Peace – a magistrate) High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1746 by his unthriftiness alienated his estate of 5600 acres. He was the last of the family to live a Plas Gwyn. He left 14 children by his two wives and what was left of the estate was shared between the co-heiresses of his first wife who sold Plas Gwyn . The last of his male descendants was Thomas Vaughan who died in 1968

VAUGHAN family, of' Porthaml, parish of Talgarth, Brecknock. X ref Tretower

This branch of the Vaughan family was founded by Roger Vaughan, second son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower-see Vaughan family of Tretower. He was possibly the Roger Vaughan of Tyle-glas who was pardoned on 9 July 1491, and figures again in Henry VIII's pardon roll (1509) as Roger ap Roger of Tyle-glas, or Roger Vaughan of Talgarth. He was granted the offices of steward and receiver of the lordship of Dinas, 17 Jan. 1509, and was dead before 25 Sept. 1514, when those offices were granted to Sir Griffith ap Rice. His wife was Joan, daughter of Robert Whitney by Constance, daughter of James, lord Audley. The Vaughans of Tregunter descended from his second son, Thomas Vaughan. The heir, Watkin Vaughan married. Joan, daughter of Ieuan Gwilym Vaughan of White Peyton. The family became prominent with his heir William Vaughan who obtained a lease of the demesne lands of Dinas, 14 Feb. 1529. He was the squire of Porthaml when Leland visited the place, and in 1536 he welcomed bishop Rowland Lee so royally that the latter commended him in his correspondence with his master, Thomas Cromwell. Vaughan, said the bishop in 1538, was a man to be cherished. On 17 Dec. of that year he was appointed chancellor and receiver of the lordships and manors of Brecon, Hay, Cantrecelly, Penkelli, and Alexanderston, offices which he held till 7 July 1546, when he vacated them in favour of his son Roger. He was sheriff of Brecknock in 1540-1 and was knighted in 1542. In Oct. 1546 he was given the wardship of Joan and Elizabeth, sisters and co-heirs Henry Myle of Newcourt. (Joan married . his second son, Walter Vaughan of Moccas, and Elizabeth, his grandson, Rowland Vaughan.) He died. before 1553, for his wife, Catherine, daughter of Jenkin Havard, was living in widowhood at White Peyton when she received a pardon on 6 May of that year for being accessory to a murder. The heir was Roger Vaughan who was knighted in 1549. He was sheriff of Brecknockshire in 1551-2, and was on commissions to survey church plate in Brecknockshire and Herefordshire in 1543. He figures in Queen Mary's pardon roll, 1 Dec. 1553, and received the stewardship of the castles and lordships of Huntingdon and Kington, 6 May 1554. On Queen Elizabeth's pardon roll, 1559, he is coupled with Porthaml and Newcourt. He was one of the commissioners who examined on behalf of the privy council the tree which displayed the sign of the cross at St Donats, 5 June 1561. He was Member of Parliament for Brecknockshire 1553-62 when he was succeeded by his son Rowland Vaughan, and again in 1571. In the meantime he had represented the borough of Brecon, 1562-7. He died. before 31 March 1585 when administration of his estate was granted. He left several children by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir George Herbert of Swansea. The eldest, Watkin Vaughan died without issue and the estate passed to Catherine, daughter of the second son, Rowland Vaughan (Member of Parliament for Brecon, 1559-62, and for Brecknockshire, 1562-7; it seems that he died before the next parliamentary election . Catherine Vaughan married. Sir Robert Knollys (Member of Parliament for Brecknockshire 1588-1603).

Their heiress married. the head of the Vaughan family, Sir Charles Vaughan of Dunraven see Vaughan family of Bredwardine.

Roger Vaughan, of Talgarth, was the third son of Sir Roger Vaughan. He married . Frances, base daughter of Thomas Somerset, who married secondly, William Vaughan of Tretower. Roger Vaughan's son and heir, also Roger Vaughan married in 1608, Ann, daughter of Paul Delahaie of Alltynryns.

Wilmot Vaughan 1st earl of Lisburne, d. in 1813 and was succeeded as 2nd earl of Lisburne by his elder son, also Wilmot Vaughan. The 2nd earl died. unmarried in 1820 and was succeeded by his half brother John Vaughan (1769-1831), 3rd earl of Lisburne, colonel in the army, and Member of Parliament for Cardigan, 1796/1818.

VAUGHAN family, of Tretower Court, parish of Llanfihangel Cwm-du, Brecknock.

Tretower

On the A 479/A40 junction between Brecon and Crickhowell

There is a ruined Norman Castle with a circular keep surrounding a round tower. It was built to defend the valley of the Usk and was last used in 1403 during the revolt of Owen Glyndwr.

Tretower Court nearby is a Welsh fortified manor house built in the 14c complete with arrow slits and apertures over the gate through which molten lead, oil etc could be poured on any attackers. Henry Vaughan the poet lived here.

Sir Roger Vaughan third son of Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine-see Vaughan family of Bredwardine-by Gwladys, daughter of Dafydd Gam, was the first of the Vaughans to reside at Tretower. It is said that the residence was a gift to him from his half brother William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, to whom the castle and manor of Tretower had descended by the marriage of his father, Sir William ap Thomas, to the widow of Sir James Berkeley, heiress of Tretower. Roger Vaughan enlarged and remodelled the house by the addition of a western range of buildings with a hall. Like all his kindred, Roger Vaughan is found on the Yorkist side in the divisions of his time, but he also was granted a pardon by the Coventry Parliament of 1457. The Privy Council ordered him, with Sir William Herbert and Walter Devereux, to prevent assemblies and the victualling of castles in Wales, 17 Aug. 1460. He was with Edward's forces at Mortimer's Cross, 1461, and it is said that it was he who led Owain Tudor to his execution at Hereford after the battle. He was granted the offices of porter of the castle of Bronllys, forester of Cantreccelly, steward and receiver lordships of Cantreccelly, Penkelly, Alexanders ton, and Llangoed, 15 Nov. 1461, and lands in south-west England, 11 July 1462. He took a prominent part in quelling a rising in Carmarthenshire in 1465, and received grants of the insurgents' manors and estates in Gower and Kidwelly.

By 23 March 1465 he was a knight, though the investiture is not recorded by Shaw. He was on commissions of 'oyer et terminer' in Wales and the Marches in 1467 and 1468. In the earl of Warwick's charter to Neath abbey, 24 June 1468, Vaughan as the earl's chancellor at Cardiff is the first witness, and Thomas ap Roger, possibly his son, is described as coroner of Cardiff. The common belief that he fell with his brothers at the battle of Banbury is incorrect. Lewis Glyn Cothi called upon him to avenge that battle, and on 16 Feb. 1470 he was appointed constable of Cardigan castle. After the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471, it is said that Edward IV ordered him to pursue and capture Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, but it was Vaughan himself who fell into the earl's hands, to be summarily beheaded at Chepstow. He is described in the pedigree books as lord of Cantreccelly and Penkelly, owner of Merthyr Tydfil and Llandimore, and various lands in Glamorgan, and it is said that he built the 'royal palace' at Cardiff. He was twice married. The first wife was Denise, daughter of Thomas ap Philip Vaughan of Talgarth, and she was the mother of the heir (Sir) Thomas Vaughan, Roger Vaughan-see Vaughan family of Porthaml-and four daughters who married into prominent families, the wives of Robert Raglan, Henry Donne, Morgan Gamage, and Morgan ap Thomas ap Gruffudd ap Nicolas. His second wife was Margaret, lady Powis, daughter of James, lord Audley, by his second wife, Eleanor, illegitimate daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent. (Her first husband, Sir Richard Grey, lord Powis, d. 17 Dec. 1466. She was dead before 2 Feb. 1480/1.) She had one daughter by Sir Roger, the wife of Humphrey Kynaston. A large number of illegitimate children are ascribed to Sir Roger Vaughan.

TRETWR,

BRECONSHIRE.

THE original name of this castle is not known. Mr. King, in his *Munimenta*, anglicising its present appellation, calls it « Three Torr," implying that it had three towers; which etymology, Dr. Walkin, rather unaccountably for a writer of his general accuracy, has adopted. It will sufficiently invalidate this conjecture to observe, that from a view contained in a survey taken in the reign of Elizabeth, (now in the Badmington Library,) it appears that this castle had then four towers, one at each angle of the square enclosure; and of these, that now remaining was considerably the largest. The fact is, that the name of the fortress itself being lost, it was designated from the town or village in its vicinity, which was called Tre-twr, or Tre'r twr, literally the Town of the Tower.

This building is to be ascribed to an early period of the Norman occupation of the county-, when the new settlers were obliged to trust their security to stone walls. It seems never to have held any considerable rank as a fortress and is rather to be regarded as a castellated mansion.

An opulent and powerful branch of the family of the Vaughans of this county, take their name from this place, and were long its possessors. At present it is the property of the duke of Beaufort.

(This was written in 1830)

Sir Thomas Vaughan of Monmouth /Tretower

VAUGHAN, Sir THOMAS was executed in 1483). He was a soldier, court official, ambassador, and chamberlain to the prince of Wales. The son of Robert Vaughan of Monmouth and Margaret his wife it is also alleged that he was the heir of Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower. He received denizenship (being a Welshman) by order of the Privy Council and at the instance of Lord Somerset and Adam Moleyns, 30 March 1442/3. He was granted the offices of steward, receiver, and master of the game in Herefordshire and Ewyas, and steward, constable, porter, and receiver of Abergavenny, 15 June 1446. He was master of the king's ordnance for some ten years from 23 June 1450. At this time he was closely associated with Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke; he was granted a house in London, jointly with the earl in 1456, and was main pernor for him, 21 April 1459. He was, however, strongly drawn towards the Yorkist party, and was accused of imagining and compassing the death of the king on 4 th July 1459. He is said to have been with the Yorkists at Ludford, and is named among the dignitaries attainted by the Coventry Parliament at the close of the year 1459. Like the others, he was fined, 20 May 1460. He returned with the earls to London and by 14th Aug. 1460 he was back in his former offices. On 1 Sept. he was appointed keeper of Henry VI's great wardrobe. Before 28 Nov. he was married to Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, and widow of Sir Thomas Browne, who had been executed on 28 July 1460 for his part in the defence of the Tower of London against the earls. The estates and grants of Sir Thomas Browne were confirmed to him and his wife, and so he acquired much wealth and power in south-east England. Following the battle of St. Albans, 17 Feb. 1461, when queen Margaret was threatening London, Philip Malpas, William Hatclyf, physician to Henry VI, and Sir Thomas Vaughan took what treasure they could on a ship from Antwerp and made for Ireland. They and their treasure fell into the hands of French pirates. Queen Margaret vainly entreated Louis XI to hand them over to her, but Edward I V, on becoming king, contributed towards their ransom, and secured their release. Vaughan was sent with lord Wenlock to arrange a commercial treaty with Burgundy, 24 Oct. 1462. In May 1463 he escorted the Burgundian ambassadors from London to Sandwich. Soon afterwards he was with Louis XI at S. Omer, where he obtained compensation for the residents of Calais, who had been robbed by Frenchmen. He was appointed treasurer of the king's chamber and master of the king's jewels 29 June 1465. Throughout the summer of 1467 he was in Burgundy in connection with arrangements for the marriage of duke Charles and the princess Margaret, Edward IV's sister, and was there with the bishop of Salisbury to receive her when she went over to be married. in June 1468 He was commissioned to communicate the statutes of the Order of the Golden Fleece to Edward IV, and was one of the commissioners who were sent to Burgundy to invest duke Charles with the Garter, 4 Feb. 1470. It is fairly certain that he accompanied Edward IV into exile, 1470-1. Upon their return he was appointed chamberlain to Edward, prince of Wales . He was appointed a member of the prince's council, 8 July 1471, and it was in his arms that the infant prince paid his respects to his father's friend and benefactor, Louis de Gruthuyse, in Sept. 1472. He was knighted, 18 April 1475, on the day of prince Edward's creation as prince of Wales at Westminster. Vaughan had built a magnificent house for himself and the prince at Westminster. When Edward IV crossed to France in July 1475, Vaughan remained at home as a member of the Great Council of England. He was again in Burgundy in Dec. 1482. When Edward IV died., 9 April 1483, Vaughan and others of the prince's council were at Ludlow. It was intended to crown Edward V on 4th May, and for that purpose he and his council left Ludlow on 2nd April. On reaching Stony Stratford the principal members of the council were arrested by Richard, duke of Gloucester, on a suspicion of plotting to retain the government in the hands of the queen-mother's family. They were sent north and there, sometime between 13 and 25 June, Vaughan was executed. In Shakespeare's tragedy King Richard III, his ghost is made to appear to the king on the night before the battle of Bosworth. There was a tomb in his memory in the chapel of St. Paul in Westminster abbey. Two children of his are recorded : Ann, who married. Sir John Wogan of Wiston, Pembs., and Henry Vaughan, father of Sir Thomas ap Harry or Parry (died 1560), who was comptroller of the household to queen Elizabeth.

One of the illegitimate children Thomas, was long a prisoner in France; 'Sir' Philip Emlyn wrote a cywydd on his imprisonment, Edward IV granted £40 from the customs of the port of Bristol towards his ransom, 28 Sept. 1477.

1483 – Sir Thomas Vaughan of Tretower and his brothers captured and plundered Brecon Castle
He was granted appointments in the lordship of Gower during the minority of Anne, heiress of John, duke of Norfolk, 7 Oct. 1480. He gave Richard III strong support against the rebellion of the duke of Buckingham in Oct. 1483. Henceforward, he is styled knight in the records, and he was granted the stewardship of the lordship of Brecknock, 4 March 1484~. He seems to have acted cautiously during the months preceding the battle of Bosworth and he obtained a general pardon from Henry VII, 2 April 1486. He built the gateway in the eastern

wall of 'Tretower Court, and he maintained his family's traditional patronage of Welsh bards. He was unstintingly eulogised by Lewis Glyn Cothi, Dafydd Epynt, Ieuan ap Huw Cae Llwyd, ~-Iuw Dafi, and others. His first wife was Cissil, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkin 'ap Philip' of Gwent; the second was Jane, lady Ferrers. Lewis Glyn Cothi addressed an auodl to his three sons, Roger, Watkin, and Henry, but the family soon ceased to play a prominent part in Welsh life. The inheritance passed to Henry Vaughan third son. **Christopher Vaughan son of Henry Vaughan, was sheriff of Brecknock** in 1548-9~ and his son William Vaughan held the same office in 1591-2. He died 1613, leaving William Vaughan who died 1617. In addition to the heir **Charles Vaughan (d. 1636) of Tretower**, William Vaughan's children included Thomas Vaughan (d. 1658), who m. the heiress of Newton in Llansantffraed; **Henry Vaughan the Silurist** and Thomas Vaughan were their sons. Charles Vaughan was sheriff of Brecknock in 1622-3 and 1636. He d. 1654. His son, Edward Vaughan dying without issue, the estate passed to the daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Morgan, Maes gwartha. Her heir, Vaughan Morgan d.ied in 1684 and his son, Charles assumed the surname of Vaughan. He d. 1704, and was succeeded at 'Tretower by his son Charles Vaughan The latter m. the heiress of Hugh Powell of Scethrog, and took up residence there, where he was followed by his son and grandson (both named CHARLES VAUGHAN)

Tretower Court was sold about 1783, and the long association of the Vaughan family with that place was broken.

Henry and Thomas Vaughan of Tretowers

VAUGHAN, HENRY (1621-95) ; poet, a member of the Vaughan family of Tretower Court-; born in. 1621 at Trenewydd (Newton), Brecknock, and educated by Matthew Herbert, rector of Llangattock. He appears to have gone up to Oxford in 1638 and to have been a member of Jesus College. He took no degree, but some two years later his father sent him to London to study law. Because of the Civil War he was summoned home and for a time acted as secretary to judge Sir Marmaduke Lloyd (Lloyd familv of Maesyfelin) There is reason to think that he then fought for the king. He is known to have returned home by 1647. About 1650 he was converted to a religious life under the influence of George Herbert . This inclination was reinforced by the death of his brother William; his own illness intensified Vaughan's gravity. As an ardent Royalist he was distressed by political events but found consolation in the scenery of the Usk Valley. He also turned to the reading of devotional works and occult philosophy and began to practise as a physician. He was twice married . -(I) to Catherine Wise and {2} to her sister Elizabeth Wise He died on 23 April 1695, and was buried at Llansantffraed.

Vaughan's chief works are : Poems, 1646 ; Silex Scintillans, 1650; Olor Iscanus, 1651 ; The Mount o.f Olives, 1652; Flores Solitudinis, 1654; and Thalia Rediviva, 1678. The Gregynog Press printed Poems in 1924 and Vaughan's translation of Guevara'r 'Praise and happmesse of the Countrie-Life' from Olor Iscanus in 1938. Vaughan was bilingual, and there are traces of Welsh influence in his poetry, which also reflects his love of his tranquil native valley. In his fondness for solitary communion with nature and his reminiscences of childhood, he anticipates Wordsworth.

HENRY VAUGHAN, SILURIST

Member of the **Vaughan Family of Tretower**

, "The most Welsh of all who have written English poetry, he has given us the truest values that his race has to contribute to our common heritage," writes Dr. F. E. Hutchinson of Henry Vaughan. The values he particularly mentions are "the Welshman's imaginative vision, both intense and daring, his sensitiveness to the beauty of nature in all her moods, and his , wistful yearning for lost youth, for friends departed, and for peace beyond the grave. " Vaughan was ardently royalist and deeply devoted to the Anglican Church ; at the same time he displayed his strong local patriotism-perhaps a little eccentrically-by styling himself "Silurist," after the early inhabitants of south-east Wales, called "Silures" by Tacitus. His first publication, Poems, with The tenth Satyre of Iuvenal Englished · (1646), bears the usual legend "By Henry Vaughan, Gent.," but the first edition of Siler Scintillans (1650) has "By Henry Vaughan, Silurist." It is significant that the term "Silurist" introduces these first fruits of his religious conversion. He had retired from the feverish life of the busy world ; he had deliberately

turned his back upon its pleasures and ambitions ; even if forced upon him by circumstances, he accepted his retreat to the country as an integral part of the converted life, as ' appears from his translating about this time Guevara's Praise and Happinesse of the Countrie-Life and the life of St. Paulinus, bishop of Nola. It is no real paradox that Vaughan's Anglican ism and his attachment to his native Breconshire are thus intimately related. His early writings suggest that he might have lost himself in the life of a London wit had not political circumstances rendered it impossible, and it would seem that it was through religion that his eyes were opened not only to ;, the mystical significance of natural beauty but to the calm satisfaction of a life of usefulness in a rural community. It is quite wrong, as some have done, to regard Vaughan as a nature worshipper with an incongruous load of High Anglican doctrine; it was precisely his religious conversion, his appreciation of Anglican doctrine, which enabled him to be himself, by releasing and giving substance to the deep intuitions of his mystical and poetic nature.

' Henry Vaughan : Life and Interpretation, by F. E. Hutchinson (Clarendon Press, . 1947)

From an article which appeared in a Journal of the Historical Society of Wales – Henry Vaughan practised as a Doctor and had a twin brother Thomas he was born at Trenewydd in Breconshire }

Vaughan, Henry (1622-1695), Welsh Metaphysical poet and mystic, born in Llansantffraed. Vaughan was educated at the University of Oxford and began to practise law in London. In 1642 he returned to Breconshire, when civil war broke out in England. Before 1650, Vaughan's poetry was mostly secular; he translated Ovid and other ancient writers and wrote fashionable love poetry. After 1650 Vaughan's poetry turned towards spiritual issues and he became known as a mystical writer. The most important of his works (several bearing Latin titles although they were written in English) was *Silex Scintillans* (The Glittering Flint, 1650 and 1655), a collection of religious poems. His secular works include *Olor Iscanus* (The Swan of Usk, 1651), which contains rhapsodic passages about natural beauty. *Thalia Rediviva* (Thalia Revived, 1678) has both secular and sacred lyrics. Vaughan's fame as a poet rests on his imaginative and often fresh and witty perceptions of almost worn-out religious images and subjects. His idealization of the past is balanced by his reverence for living nature. His poems are the reflections of a devout and joyous man. Vaughan became interested in medicine; in addition to writing and translating works on the subject, he practised as a physician. William Wordsworth may have been influenced by Vaughan; both poets share a celebratory and awed view of nature.

Henry's twin brother was Thomas Vaughan who died in 1666 He was an alchemist and poet, He entered Jesus College, Oxford, at the end of 1638, and graduated in 164?, but there is no official confirmation of Anthony Wood's claim that he was elected a Fellow. He was appointed rector of his native parish of Llansantffraed about 1644. But he returned to Oxford to join Charles I, and fought for him in the Civil War. Partly because of this, partly because of his intemperance and long absence from his parish, he was deprived of his living in 1650 by the parliamentary commissioners He then studied alchemy, first in Oxford, and then in London. He died on 27 Feb. 1665/6 at Albury, Oxon., where he was buried. He regarded himself as a philosopher-but he was one who categorically repudiated the teaching of Aristotle and Descartes, for he was a kind of mystic, and his experiments were directed more towards analysing the secrets of nature than to finding the philosopher's stone. He published some eight books under the pseudonym Eugenius Philalethes (which has often led to his being confused with another mystic who called himself Eirenaeus Philalethes), and other books are attributed to him. He also wrote a fair amount of poetry in Latin and in Welsh. Not only did he account himself a Welshman but he claimed that Welsh was his native tongue

Vaughans of Gelli-gaer descended from Lewis,

Vaughans of Cathedine descended from Roger

Vaughans of Merthyr Tydfil descended from William;

Vaughans of Coedkernew descended from John

Vaughans of TRIMSARAN (PLAS), Pembrey.

The first landowner to settle there was Howel Fychan described as of Trimsaran, who came there in the first part of the 16th century. He descended from the family of Gwempa, and by his wife Jane daughter of Thomas Reed of Carmarthen ap Thomas Reed hen, had (with others) a son David Vaughan who succeeded to Trimsaran, and was an officer of the Lordship of Kidwelly. David died unmarried, and under the terms of his will proved in 1572, the estate passed to his nephew, Griffith Vaughan son of William Vaughan of Letheryclren, brother of the testator. Griffith then settled at Trimsaran, and in 1587 became High Sheriff, but died on 28th July in his shrieval year, without issue. His wife Margaret Williams of Ystradffin, afterwards married three times, her fourth husband being William Powell of Brecks. who lived at Trimsaran, iure uxoris, and was High Sheriff in 1610. Griffith Vaughan had no children, and was succeeded by his brother William who married Margaret Morgan of Mudlescwm, and had a son Henry Vaughan who followed him at Trimsaran. Henry, who was under 18 years of age in 1568, married a daughter of Ystradffin and were both living in 1597 when the Deputy-Herald Dwnn called at Trimsaran. Their only child, David Vaughan, described as of Trimsaran and Lletherychen, was High Sheriff in 1636. He too, was succeeded by an only son. Rowland Vaughan who married Margaret Mansel of Swansea, by whom he had an only child, Philip Vaughan. Phillip was High Sheriff in 1661, and married, firstly Lettice Lloyd of Maesfelin, Lampeter, who died shortly after the marriage, without issue; secondly Sage daughter of John Mansel of **SError! Bookmark not defined.**trade by Mary Vaughan of Derwydd (d. 1686) by whom he had three sons and two daughters. None of the sons married, and one of them Edward Vaughan was the last male member of the family to live at Trimsaran, and when he died on 31 December 1683, the rental of the estate was £1,650 per annum. His elder sister Dorothy inherited the estate, and the younger sister Mary, a mercurial and eccentric lady, married John Brown of Ffrwd and had issue. Dorothy married in 1684 Edward Mansel (created a Baronet in 1696) who settled at Trimsaran and was High Sheriff in 1691. He died in London in 1719 aged 55 and was buried in the family vault at Pembrey Church. By Dorothy he had several children, the eldest of whom Sir Edward Mansel, 2nd Baronet (b. 1686) succeeded to Trimsaran, and was High Sheriff in 1729. He died on 9 May 1754 without issue. Nothing is known of his wife Mary, except that she married secondly Lieutenant Colonel Barry St Leger of St Margaret's, Westminster, their prenuptial settlement dated 14 April 1773. She died on 7 March 1787, having made her will three days previously. The colonel came to live at Trimsaran, which was growing ruinous, and we learn from the Diary of John Wesley, that in August 1774 Colonel St Leger sent to Galway for Lieutenant Cook: "to come and put his house into repair and manage his estate . . . I then rode over to the old ruinous house which Mr Cook is making all haste to repair. It is not unlike old Mr Gwynne's house at Garth (Brecks.), having a few large hand some rooms. It is also situated much like that, only not quite so low, for it has the command of a well-cultivated vale and of the fruitful side of the opposite mountain."

The mansion was assessed at 8 hearths in 1670, which means it was fairly large. Towards the end of the 18th century ownership of the estate became a bone of contention between kinsfolk of the Trimsaran family, and a Chancery suit resulted between the Mansels, Townsends and Barry St Leger. Finally the masters in Chancery ordered that the estate be sold at the Ivy Bush, Carmarthen, on 27 October 1791, and the printed Particular describes the estate as 13 lots amounting to 1781 acres with a yearly rental of £346: the mansion house and offices 'situate on the top of the Hill, were out of Repair but the materials of the same are of considerable value', and describes the valuable timber, the colliery, farms, game, rights of commons, the right of a pew in the church, and is lyrical about the view the house commands 'as far as Tenby , also Carmarthen Bay, and the adjacent country';

.....

1625 The mortgage of Pentre Meyrick estate was held by **THOMAS VAUGHAN Esq of Cwnngwili**

Penybanc Issa – Abergwili

Early 17c in the possession of Edward Vaughan a younger son of Charles Vaughan of Cwnngwili (High Sheriff 1602) who was a son of Walter Vaughan of Pembrey Court a descendant of Moreiddig Warwyn

(as he was a descendant he was probably able to use Moreiddig Warwyns coat of arms as part of his.

Moreiddig Warwyns coat of arms was three boys with a green snake around their necks)

A descendant of Edward , another Edward Vaughan was High Sheriff in 1682 and the estate passed on his death in 1692 to his only daughter and heiress Esther Vaughan who married Sir Thomas Powell Bart. Of Broadway

1753 Gwynne Vaughan of Jordanston Pembrokeshire Esq purchased Pendine Great house but by 1807 it had been sold – (Pendine sands are where the early land speed trials speed trials took place with “Babs”)

Vaughans of Llanelli

In 1705 the Llanelli Vaughan’s estate was partitioned into four parts among co-heiresses and a quarter share came to Sir Thomas Stepney of Prendergast (Haverfordwest) but the whole of the estates coal and timber resources were to be continued as the common property of all the beneficiaries (M V Symons Coal mining in the Llanelli Area (Llanelli Borough Council 1979) Pp41-2)

Vaughans of Whitland

1570 – great feud between Richard Vaughan of Whitland and Sir John Perrot (deputy vice admiral of Wales and illegitimate son of Henry VIII) over piracy. – Both were involved.

1570’s Pembroke Priory lands held by Lady Katherine Vaughan and her son Richard the land then was passed to Robert Devereux Earl of Essex

Vaughan of Narberth

In 1582 John Vaughan of Narberth estimated the size and quality of the wood at Minwear – he was probably acting as Steward of the Slebech estate.

. Vaughan of Jordanston

1702 Lewis Vaughan of Jordanston allowed a Baptist Chapel to be built on his land -- this was very unusual at the time.

Vaughan’s of Tre-cwn

1742 the Vaughan’s of Tre-cwn are recorded as being very sympathetic to Methodism They are also recorded as being very keen supporters of John Wesley in 1763.

Mary Vaughan of Tre-cwn was one of the early members of the Haverfordwest Wesleyan Methodist chapel founded in 1771 and her entire family regularly attended service there.

1791 Vaughan of Tre-cwn estate worthy between £1000 and £2000 per year.

Vaughans of Gelli-goch

Rice Vaughan who died in 1672 or a little earlier was a lawyer and author; He was the second son (and, from 1654~, heir) of Henry Vaughan, Gelli-goch, Machynlleth, and his wife Mary, daughter of Maurice Wynn, Glyn, near Harlech. He went to Shrewsbury school in July 1 1615 and was admitted to Gray's Inn, 13 Aug. 1638, and was called to the Bar on 20 June 1648. In the meantime he had been assisting the Parliament side, e.g. in June 1644 he was appointed a member of the committee for Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire. Having failed to get himself elected Member of Parliament for Merioneth, 1654, he petitioned the Council of State, alleging irregularities on the part of the sheriff (Maurice Lewis) ; the member elected was John Vaughan, Cefnbodig The previous year (18 Aug. 1653) Vaughan had been appointed prothonotary for the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery in the court of Great Sessions in place of John Edisbury. He served the

commissioners for sequestrations from March 1649 and did some business on behalf of the Council of state in 1656. He appears to have been a prisoner in the Tower of London for some time from May 1665 and probably remained there for at least two years

Vaughans of Hengwrt

Robert Vaughan (1592 ?-1667), antiquary, collector of the famous Hengwrt library; was only legitimate son of Howell Vaughan (d. 1639), of Gwengraig, in the township of Garthgynfor and parish of Dolgelley on the eastern slope of Cader Idris, who traced his ancestry from Cadwgan, lord of Nannau, son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn prince of Powys. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Edward Owen of Hengwrt, parish of Llanelltyd, and granddaughter of Lewis Owen, baron of the Exchequer of North Wales. Robert Powell Vaughan, or Robert Vaughan as he came to be known, was born at Gwengraig, about 1592, judging by the record of his entry into Oriel College, Oxford, at the age of 20, in 1612. He left college without taking his degree. The early period of his life is obscure, but it can be argued from his friendship with Rhys and Sion Cain, whom he acknowledged to be his tutors in genealogy, that he spent some time at Oswestry. The date of his marriage to Catherine (1594-1663), daughter of Griffith Nanney (b. 1568) is not known, but he was living at Gwengraig in 1624 and it is likely that he settled at Hengwrt soon after his marriage. Between 1608 and 1612 Hengwrt had been mortgaged by Robert Owen to his brother-in law, Howell Vaughan. Robert Vaughan was on the commission of the peace for Merioneth and took an active part in local affairs. He appears to have acted as receiver of bridge mises in the county during the Commonwealth. The controversies of that period do not seem to have greatly disturbed his life. His chief interests were genealogy, early Welsh history and antiquities, and the collection of books and manuscripts. In these pursuits he corresponded with Rhys and Sion Cain, Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd, Evan Lloyd Jeffrey of Pale, John Jones of Gellilyfdy Meredith Lloyd of Welshpool, William Maurice of Cefn-y-braich, the Wynnes of Gwydir, Sir Simonds d'Ewes, John Seiden, James Usher, archbishop of Armagh, and others. The library of manuscripts which he collected at Hengwrt is the finest collection of Welsh manuscripts ever assembled by an individual. It remained at Hengwrt until 1859, when it passed by the will of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan to W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth. The purchase of the reversion of the Hengwrt-Peniarth library to Aberystwyth by Sir John Williams in 1905 was one of the deciding factors for establishing the National Library of Wales there. Robert Vaughan also collected books, but they were dispersed by Thomas Kerslake, a bookseller of Bristol, early in the 19th cent. The catalogue which Robert Vaughan compiled of his library is extant (N.L.W. MS. 9095). He transcribed a large number of literary and historical texts, compiled a concordance of scripture, genealogical books, notably the great collection of Peniarth MS. 287, and tracts on early Welsh history and chronology, and translated 'Brut y Tywysogion' into English. He published at Oxford in 1662 a small book entitled *British Antiquities Revived*, containing a refutation of Sir Thomas Canon's arguments that Cadell was the eldest son of Rhodri Mawr and that, consequently, the princes of Deheubarth had superiority over those of Gwynedd, a correction of the pedigree of the earl of Carbery as given in Percy Enderbie's *Cambria Triumphans*, distinguishing between Gwaethfoed of Powys and Gwaethfoed of Ceredigion, and a short tract on the Five Royal Tribes of Wales.

Robert Vaughan died. on Ascension Day (16 May) 1667. Anthony Wood, on the authority of Thomas Ellis, rector of Dolgelley, states that he was buried in the church of that parish in 1666. The burial is not recorded in the parish register, but in a draft will, made 1 May 1665, he left instructions for his burial there. He left four sons and four daughters. Howell Vaughan, of Vanner, sheriff of Merioneth, 1671, who m. (1) Jane, daughter of Robert Owen, Ystumcegid, and relict of Hugh Tudor of Egryn, and (2) Lowry, daughter of Griffith Derwas of Cemes, and widow of Humphrey Pugh of Aberffrydylan; Ynyr Vaughan, who was unmarried but who had issue John ab Ynyr, who emigrated to Pennsylvania; Hugh Vaughan, who married. Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldre; and Griffith Vaughan who had Dolmelynlyn and who married . Catherine, daughter of John ap Robert ap John ap Lewis ap Meredith of Glynmaelda; Margaret Vaughan who married . (1) William Price, rector of Dolgelley, and (2) Robert Vaughan, son of Tudor Vaughan of Caerynwch Jane Vaughan, who married. Robert Owen (d. 1685), of Dolserau; Elin Vaughan who married . David Ellis, son of Rowland Ellis of Gwanas; and Ann Vaughan, who married Hugh Evans of Berth-lwyd in Llanelltyd.

Vaughans of Nant-Gwyn

1592 July 14 Haverfordwest

GEORGE OWEN, ALBANE STEPNETH AND JOHN AP REES TO ROBERT VAGHAN, JOHN GARNONS AND OWEN PHILIPPES OF PENBEDO, GENTLE MEN, THOMAS AP RICHARD, CLERK, PARSON OF

PENBEDO, JEVAN DAVID, CLERK, PARSON OF BRIDELL, AND GEORGE OWEN, CLERK, PARSON OF WHITECHURCHE.

Whereas we have received letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most honourable privy council to us and others directed whereby we are willed and required to inform ourselves of all places within this county of Pembroke where in times past there have been pilgrimages, images or offerings whereunto (as their lordships are informed) divers sorts of people do use to repair as well in the night season as other times of the day, and that in great numbers, and that we should cause those idolatrous and superstitious monuments to be pulled down, broken and quite defaced, so as there be no monument, token or memory remaining of the same, and likewise to take order that thereafter there be no such unlawful resort to these superstitious places, but to appoint some discreet and well affected persons to have an eye and regard to those that, notwithstanding this inhibition, shall repair to those places and to see them apprehended and brought before us to be severally punished for their disobedience and lewd behaviour.

These are therefore by virtue and authority of the said honourable letters and commission to will and require you, being gentlemen to us known to be well affected and forward in Her Majesty's service and good of the country, forthwith with all convenient speed to repair to the place called St. Meygans,* where sometimes offerings and supplicious pilgrimages have been used, and there to cause to be pulled down and utterly defaced all relics and monuments of that chapel, not leaving one stone thereof upon another, and from time to time to cause to be apprehended all such person and persons of what sex, kind or sort whatsoever that shall presume hereafter, contrary to the tenor and purport of this said honourable commission, to repair either by night or day to the said chapel or well in supplicious manner and them to bring or send before us or any one of us to be used and dealt withal according to their deserts. Hereof praying you to have special regard for the due accomplishment of the premises, as you tender the service of God and Her Majesty and the benefit and quiet of the country, we take our leave commending you to God's tuition.

Endorsed : A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St. Migan's Well.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.

Pistyll Meugan in the parish of Llanfair Nant-Gwyn. In the early seventeenth century fairs were held there on Ascension Day, Corpus Christi Day and the Monday after St. Martin's Day, the latter being described by George Owen as 'a grate faire'.

Vaughan- minister of Rubuxton

[Possibly 1668] . Rudbexton.

THE PARISHIONERS OF RUDBEXTON TO ~WILLIAM LUCY~ BISHOP OF ST. DAVIDS~.

[Petition]

May it please your lordship humbly to be advertised by us the parishioners of Rudbexton whose names are subscribed that whereas Mr. Lewis Gwyn Vaughan

our minister, a man every way qualified for his office and approved among us for the space of nine years last past, has been and is still troubled by reason of a false affidavit made by one Nicholas Roch of Picton, we, the aforesaid parishioners, with the churchwardens do unanimously certify your lordship that Mr. Vaughan has neither openly nor secretly to our knowledge, much less in the face of the congregation, acted anything contrary to your honourable court and commands as is falsely alleged, but on the Lord's day in a very irreverend and imperious manner being served with a citation, to the disturbance of the congregation and without doubt to his own great discomposure, very modestly and gravely took notice of the said service, putting up safely the citation which he was then served with and now produced before your lordship.

May it therefore please your grace to receive this our true information and, as you tender the pitiful condition of a flock without a shepherd, so restore to us our lawful and now much injured minister and add no more affliction to affliction but of your wonted clemency, whereby you become always a protector of the innocent, encourage his great pains and diligence among us and be pleased graciously also to do that right both to us and our minister as to receive the testimony of truth, repealing any act, sentence or order that has been granted against him by reason of the aforesaid false, malicious, rash inadvised oath. This we humbly beg of your lordship with our prayers for you, assuring your lordship that what we write is the truth and shall be made good if need require upon our several oaths.

Subscribed: [Eleven signatures and nine personal marks of people who supported the petition.]

Church in Wales MS. SD/MISC/1234.

Lewis Gwyn Vaughan became minister of Rudbaxton in 1659.

Richard Vaughan Bishop of Bangor/Chester/London

Baptised in 1550 He was the second son of Thomas ap Robert Fychan of Nyffryn, Llyn, Caerns. He was educated at S. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1574, M.A. 1577, D.D. 1589). Shortly after 1577, he was appointed chaplain to John Aylmer, bishop of London, who is said to have been related to him, He received numerous preferments, including a canonry of S. Pauls (1583) and the archdeaconry of Middlesex (1588) . Elected bishop of Bangor 22 Nov. 1595 he was translated to Chester 23 April 1597, and thence to London, 1604. He is said to have assisted William Morgan in translating the Bible into Welsh, and to have been a benefactor of Bangor cathedral. As bishop of Chester, he took firm action against recusants, and as bishop of London, silenced extreme Puritans. He died on the 30th March 1607

Vaughan – Sheriff of Haverfordwest

1632 April 20 – From Haverfordwest Records

Order of the mayor and common council and churchwardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or child shall pay 8s. and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one bell only 2s. 6d. and 5 s. respectively. The churchwardens shall take order for payment before the ringing (the third bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed: Thomas Canon, mayor, William Baetman, W(illia)m Meyler, Will(iam) Bouren, Roger Bevans, William Canon, John Synnnett, John Gibbon, William Williams, Nicholas] Bateman, Rice Vaughan, sheriff, John Davids, John Prin [by mark], James Rowth.

Vaughans and the Quakers

Quakers coming in 1791 to Milford Haven

One was a captain Samuel Starbuck who had married Abigail Barney

They had a son Daniel who had married Alice Vaughan she died in 1822 after having four children and she is buried at Milford in the Meeting house grave yard. Her daughter Alice is also buried there she died in 1844

Vaughans of Conway

'John Vaughan was an artist and violinist, and a native of Conway. W. D. Leathart says that he used to play the violin to the accompaniment of the harp at some of the meetings of the Gwyneddigion Society of London, c. 1776. It was he who painted the portrait of Owen Jones (Owain Myfyr, .), which used to hang in the rooms of the Society. He died. in 1824 at a great age.

His brother, William Vaughan, described by Leathart as a native of Conway, was one of the earliest members of the Society. Leathart says that he was looked upon as 'a dandy of the first order, a distinction he was not a little proud of', and adds that he was related to lady Mostyn, mother of the Sir Thomas Mostyn. who died. in 1831. This lady Mostyn was Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wynn, D.D.; she was heiress of Bodysgallen (near Conway), Plas-mawr (Conway), Bodidris (Denbighshire), and of the Vaughan house of Corsygedol William Vaughan died at Hammersmith, c. 1827, also at a great age.

Sir GRUFFUDD VAUGHAN, (d. 1447), soldier, of Broniarth and Trelydan, parish of Guilsfield, Mont.

He was the son of Gruffudd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys by Maud, daughter of Griffri ap Rhys Vongam. The Gwewvys clan traced its ancestry from Brochwel Ysgythrog Their principal houses lay in the parish of Guilsfield, in the commote of Strata Marcella. The family, including Gruffudd ap Ieuan, took a prominent part on the side of Owain Glyn Dwr. Later in life this Gruffudd held a position under the lords of Stafford at Caus castle, and at that period Lewis Glyn Cothi addressed an ode to him. According to Lewis Dwnn 'Sr. Griffith Vaughan of Gwenwys Kt.' was a burgess of Welshpool on 7 June 1406. There is a persistent tradition that Gruffudd Vaughan was in the band of Welshmen who are said to have saved the life of Henry V when he rushed to rescue his brother, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, at Agincourt, 1415. The belief grew that he, like Dafydd Gam, Roger Vaughan, and others, were knighted on the field. These knights are not recorded in Shaw's knights

of England. If Gruffudd Vaughan was of age he could well have been at Agincourt, for two of his territorial lords, Sir John Grey, son-in-law of Sir Edward de Cherleton lord of Powys, and Sir Hugh Stafford, lord of Caus, were in that campaign, in the retinue of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. The first certain record of him is in connection with the capture, in Nov. 1417, of Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, the Lollard, in a glade on Pant-mawr farm in Broniarth, called 'Cobham's Garden.' A reward of 1,000 marks had been promised for the capture of the fugitive. News reached London on 1 Dec. that he was in the custody of Sir Edward de Cherleton at Welshpool. The Council ordered his immediate despatch to London, where he was condemned to a traitor's death by Parliament on 14 Dec. The reward for his capture was awarded to the lord of Powys, but he died before receiving it, though a portion was paid to his widow in 1422. The principal agents in the capture were four of the tenants of the lord of Powys, Ieuan and Grifiith, sons of Gruffudd ap Ieuan, being two of them.' By a charter dated at Mathrafal, 6 July 1419, Sir Edward de Cherleton pardoned the murders and felonies committed by them on the occasion, and granted them their lands in Strata Marcella free of certain rents and services. At Shrewsbury, 4 March 1420, in the presence of the king and of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, the four acknowledged satisfaction by the lord of Powys for their portion of the reward for the capture of Oldcastle. It is likely that most of Gruffudd Vaughan's service in France belongs to the ensuing period. Sir John Grey fell at Bauge, 3 April 1421, and it is said that his body was brought home for burial at Welshpool. It would have been natural for Gruffudd Vaughan to have taken a leading part in such an arrangement. A Welsh poet, Owain ap Moel in a cywydd states that Gruffudd Vaughan was made an esquire in London and knighted in a town beyond Rouen in France. It may be gathered that his promotion was largely due to the patronage of duke Humphrey. He was styled knight and was back in Wales before 1443, when, on 10 Aug., he pierced with a lance the heart of his master, Sir Ghrisosther Talbot third son of the earl of Shrewsbury, and the champion tilter of England. He was outlawed and a reward of 500 marks offered for his capture, as the death of the young knight was not regarded as an accident. His son, Reynold, and David Lloyd (who could have been his nephew or a person of the same name who was his second cousin), shared his outlawry for treason. Sir Henry Grey, earl of Tancarville, managed to entice him into Powys castle by means of a safe conduct on 9 July 1447, and he was there peremptorily beheaded. The earl took immediate steps to claim the reward and a privy seal was issued on 20 July, but it was not paid, and his son, Richard Grey, sought a new grant after his father's death. It is suggested that jealousy of Sir Gruffudd Vaughan's position and his descent from the princely families of Powys led Sir Henry Grey to take advantage of the outlawry.

In the pedigree books Sir Gruffudd is given two wives : Margaret, daughter of Madoc of Hope in Worthen, and Margaret, daughter of Griffith ap Jenkin, lord of Broughton. He left three sons : Cadwaladr, .

ancestor of the Lloyds of Maes-mawr; Reynold, ancestor of the Wynns of Garth in Guilsfield; and David Lloyd, ancestor of the Lloyds of Leighton and Marrington. Reynold and David Lloyd received the royal pardon, 21 Dec. 1448

David Lloyd seems to have been drowned when his horse shied and plunged into the sea from a transport. His will, made 12 May 1489, was proved 10 Jan. following.

John Vaughan of Cuckoo, Haverfordwest

13 September 1911 Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph headlines: 'Terrible Double Murder. Crippled Husband's Awful Revenge. Blows up Sleeping Wife and Child and Himself Received Mortal Injuries.' John Vaughan of Cuckoo, Haverfordwest, the crippled husband of a reputedly unfaithful wife, had written in a notebook: 'Jas Lewis done all this, Jas Lewis caused all this. Hang him, hang him.' On another page of the notebook was an order for gelignite. The newspaper, after giving an account of the explosion at Cuckoo where John Harries had poisoned two wives just over one hundred years earlier, commented: 'a fit of mad jealousy on the part of the husband is responsible for this horrible deed'. John Vaughan, because of his disability, was unable to remove himself in time after lighting the fuse which ignited the gelignite and was killed by his own bomb

The Vaughans of South Pembrokeshire

Connection between the Vaughans of Golden Grove and the Campbells of Stackpole Stackpole Church Registers —John Mirehouse also left his estate at about the same time to his very good friend and god son John Campbell –

Vaughan entries in the registers

Baptisms

Vaughn James baptised 20-2-1785 Parents William and Anne

Vaughn Issac baptised 18-3-1787 Parents William and Anne

Marriages

Vaughan James married Anne Jones 3-3-1791

Vaughan William Married Margaret Matthias 23-10-1897

In the burials one interesting coincidence occurs

Campbell Hugh Frederick Vaughan buried 10-1-1914 age 43 -- so the Vaughan name was carried on as a Christian name in the Campbell's

Vaughan George buried 7-1-1893 age 36

Vaughan Thomas buried 22-5-1886 age 26

From these records it looks as if the 1700 Vaughans moved away and later on another family – may be a descendent – coincidence of the name William—moved back --- but where were the 1700's William and Anne buried.

The Land Tax Records for 1791 show

Vaughan James (tenant) Hodgeston

Vaughan John (tenant) Pembroke St Mary's a plot of Land

Vaughan Wm (tenant) Moncton Bidford Land

Certainly the owner of the Moncton Bidford land was John Campbell – the owner of the Hodgeston land was Lord Milford.

A John Vaughan was admitted as a burgess of Pembroke on 11-3-1754 he was a corvisor.

Another John Vaughan admitted as a burgess of Pembroke on 14-1-1760 he was a cooper. –Father and Son???

But normally the son followed the father's trade.

St Petrox

Baptisms – no Vaughans

Marriages

Vaughan Mary married Richard Johnes 1646

A Vaughan Issac married Mary Ann Jones 8-5-1841 this marriage would mean that if it is the Issac Vaughan of Stackpole baptisms he was quite old - at least 54

No Vaughan burials at St Petrox.

Boshaston

Marriages

Vaughan Margaret married Joseph Bateman 12-11-1808

No Baptisms or burials

The St Twinnels register of Baptisms is very interesting

It records that Vaughan Edward was baptised on 9-4-1749 and that his father was William Vaughan – no mother's name is mentioned.

Vaughan Mary was baptised on 7-2-1836 parent Sarah Vaughan

Vaughan ? was baptised in 1839 again parent Sarah Vaughan

These entries would suggest that all these children were illegitimate. In fact there is an entry to suggest that the father of Mary Vaughan was John Jones -- he also fathered children by Jane Jones but was not married to her. He was married at the time and had children. It would appear that he could have been the estate manager In the marriage registers we have

Vaughan James married Mary John 4-10-1777 and

Vaughan James married Martha Davies 10-11-1790

This could be the same man marrying twice.

And also
A lot later
Vaughan Linda married John Gwyther 13-3-1897

Burials we have –

Vaughan Caroline buried 2-11-1874 age 30

Vaughan John buried 14-9-1900 age 77

Vaughan Mary buried 21-3-1884 age 67 – this might be the daughter of Sarah who might not have been baptised until a more liberal cleric held the living – many would not baptise children “born in sin”

Vaughan Mary buried 24-06-1839 age 0 – this child evidently died soon after birth – was this the un-named child baptised in 1839

Vaughan Thomas buried 14-1-1841 age 0 – Was this child baptised?—if not was he buried in consecrated ground – many cleric’s would not bury anyone whose family could not prove they were baptised in consecrated ground.

Vaughan Thomas buried 4-3-1838 age 42

No more records of Vaughans appear in these registers and they do not appear in other records before the early date of these entries therefore it would suggest that there is a connection with Golden Grove on change of ownership

It was a custom that with the lordships approval that illegitimate sons would be given the surname of the lord and very often advantages such as being educated and appointed as steward etc. The Vaughans in the Stackpole area seem to appear and disappear -- Could it be that they came down here for a certain period at the whim of the Lord and then returned to Golden Grove. It is known that John Campbell after he inherited Golden Grove used to use both residences and rebuilt both.

Bishop Vaughan and Lamphey Palace

Following are details of one of the residences of Bishop Vaughan –

The palace of the Bishops of St David's from the C 13 and probably much earlier and until the mid C16. It has important surviving works which have been associated with Bishops Richard Carew, Henry de Gower and Edward Vaughan. The palace was surrendered to the Crown by Bishop William Barlow in 1546, whence it was granted to Richard Devereux (and the line of the Earls of Essex). In 1683, probably after damage in the Civil War, the palace was sold to the Owens of Orierton, and in 1821 to Charles Mathias. In the time of Owen tenure the buildings were neglected or converted to farm use, but preservation commenced under the Mathias family followed by H. M. Office of Works and Cadw.

Early C13: Fragments remain of the Old Hall and its undercroft. It is not clear with which bishop this first surviving work is associated. In the hall, two lancets at north, one blocked. Hearth at South with a round chimney above. In the undercroft: slit windows with wide embrasures. Local limestone rubble. Alterations in C16.

Late C13 (associated with Bishop Carew): the Western Hall (replacing the old hall which became a kitchen) and its undercroft. The hall has a fireplace at the centre of the North wall. An attached latrine block at the SE corner. Undercroft: windows with stepped high sills above what appear to be seats. In the walls are the sockets of the floor joists carrying the original timber floor laid above a longitudinal bridging joist. Local limestone with dressings in a coarse freestone.

In later centuries the Western Hall continued as the main hall of the Palace. The undercroft was vaulted over. Windows converted to Tudor form. An attic storey and a new latrine block at S were added.

Early C14 (associated with Bishop Gower): A long narrow hall (or suite of rooms?) and undercroft added at the E of the Palace. The main stairs are against the N wall, above the undercroft porch. There are corbels for a pentice roof sheltering the stairs. The hall was roofed with six trusses, for the wall-posts of which there are corbels about 1.5 m above floor level. Pairs of trefoil-headed lancet windows with window seats. The E end of the hall is served by a fireplace with a conical chimney. A latrine wing is attached at SW. At the top of the walls is an arcaded parapet, of less developed type than that of Bishop Gower at St David's. Local limestone rubble with sandstone dressings.

This building has a fine undercroft which now appears as a single vault, slightly pointed at the apex. The springings of several of the eleven cross-ribs survive, but the ribs have almost completely disappeared and the straight construction joints in the stonework above rib positions are visible.

A building at the E of the inner ward containing additional accommodation (the 'red chamber') may be contemporary.

Early C16 (associated with Bishop Vaughan) Fragments of a chapel with a modern gateway at the E. Sacristy at N. Fragments of Tudor windows. A fine Perpendicular E window survives.

Wards: The inner ward gatehouse, now standing in isolation two storeys, with gatekeeper's room above. Altered stairs at N. incorporating a mounting block. Pitched floor in the gateway. Shallow vaulted floor above. In the NE corner of the upper room there is a fireplace. Parapet arcading after the Gower style.

There remain fragments of an extensive outer ward, to the N and W of the main buildings. Here the most important structure was Bishop Vaughan's great corn barn, the lower part of the N wall of which survives. Also fragments of the outer gatehouse. A later outer precinct wall to the S facing the stream and fishponds.

A detailed inventory of the goods of Bishop Rawlings lists the following rooms of the late Bishop 'at his manor place of Lantefey, with their contents, providing an idea of the extent of the building at the Dissolution. as follows- The Bishop's own chamber 'where he was accustomed to take **his** rest, **and** where he died'. The Chamberlain's chamber. The wardrobe. The Checkered chamber. The Great Chamber. The gardine chamber. the Gloucester chamber. The next chamber to the Gloucester chamber. The Parker's chamber. The Steward's chamber. The next chamber. The Porter's chamber. The Cooks chamber. The Painter's chamber The Barbers chamber. The Brewer (chamber). The Under Cook's chamber. The Chapel chamber. The second chamber within the Chapel chamber. The Chapel. The Hall. The Paramour The Wine Cellar. The Buttery The Pantry. The Kitchen. The Larder House. The Fish Larder House. The Bakehouse. The Brewhouse The Malthouse. Oxhouse. The Park. List of Books in the study.

The Vaghan's of South Pembrokeshire 1330's

1324 August 20 Pembroke

C Edward II File 85

Extent made before John de Hamptona, King's escheator, at Pembroke 20 August 1324 Jurors Walter Maeleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey) John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot; Wioti de Laurenry, John Cradok (John de Luny) William de Crippynes, Thomas Martin, and John Scorlags.

[as per C Edward II file 84 plus following]

Aymer had in the county of Pembroch 25 ½ knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee, whereof :

- Caru, 5 knights fees held by John de Carru, worth yearly, 100m
- Maynerbir, 5 knights' fees held by John de Barri, worth yearly 100m

Stakepol, 5 knights' fees held by Richard de Stakpol, worth yearly, 100m

- Osbarnestoun, one tenth knights' fee held by David de la Roche, worth yearly 26s 8d;

Flemishton, half knights' fee held by Walter de Castro, worth yearly 100s

- Benegereston one knights' fee held by John Beneger, worth yearly 26s 8d # Popetoun, half knights' fee held by Stephen Perrot, worth yearly 10m
- Kilkemoran, half knights' fee held by John Scorlagh, worth yearly 10m # Moristoun, half knights' fee held by Walter de castro, worth yearly 10m.
- Costyneston 2 knights' fees held by John Wogan, John Beneger and William Robelyn, worth yearly 40m.
- Esse half knights' fee held by Walter Maleufaunt worth yearly 10m.
- Jurdanestoun, half knights' fee held by John Joce, worth yearly 10m

Mineyerdoun half knights' fee held by John de Castro Martini, worth yearly 10m

- La Torre, one tenth knights' fee held by John Vaghan, worth yearly 26s 8d.
- Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by Nicholas de Bonvill, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath one knights' fee held by John Chaumpan worth yearly 10m

- Coytrath half knights' fee held by Andrew Wiseman, worth yearly 5m
- Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by John Scorlag worth yearly 13s 4d
- Coydrath one tenth knights' fee held by David Maleufaunt worth yearly 13s 4d
- Westirathvaghan one tenth knights' fee held by William Hervi and others , worth yearly 10s
- Blanculcoyt one tenth and one twentieth knights' fee and 12a land held by John de Castro Martini worth yearly 20s
- Kethlihavenlok one tenth and one twentieth knights fee and 24a land held by John de Castro Martin worth yearly 20s

Lanteg 5 bovates of land held by John Vaghan, John Ereband, and William, son of Nicholas de Barri, by knights service worth

yearly 13s 4d

- Wyston 2 ½ knights' fee held by Walter Wogan and Walter de Staunton worth yearly £33 6s 8d
Rescrouther (40m) St Florence (40m) Londes (100s) the advowsons of the churches
Summary of the part of the above manor "for one part of a moiety of two parts of the inheritance of Pembroke in demesne for the boy", inter alia

Wales As on [File 84] above , omitting Castle Godrich and Manor of St Florence

Total Value £175 16s 41/2d besides dower (preter dotem)

Summary do. as above "in reversion" for the boy ie Laurence, son and heir of John de Hastings, inter alia,
Manor of St Florence ú33 14s ; 40 librates of land in Castle Martin, ú40 ú 73 14s

Summary of fees in "demesne" for the boy inter alia Pembroke in Wales Those marked * above

Sum of Fees £17 ½ + 1/3of one knight's fee.

Sum. of fees in "reversion" for the boy inter alia Pembroke in Wales Those marked # above

Sum of Fees, 8

•

1348 September 24 Pembroke

Writ of certiorari de feodis etc., to John de Shol, escheator in Hereford and the adjacent March of Wales, 24 September, 22

Edward III Extent of all fees and advowsons of churches in the county of Pembroke, made at Pembroke on Thursday in the feast of St Michael de Monte Tumba, 22 Edward III.

Jurors; John Cantrel, William Adam, William Robelyn, Thomas de Castro, Andrew Wysman, John Beneger.....
John Rou, John Robyn, William Partrahan, John Hilton and Henry Beneger.

Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, had in the county of

Pembroke 251/2 knights fees and three carucates of land, viz;

Carreu 5 fees held by John de Carreu, worth yearly 100m

Maynerbir' 4 ¼ fees held by Oweyn ap Owen and Avise , his wife worth yearly 84m

Ogiston half and quarter fee held by William de Rupe, worth yearly £10

Costenyston, two fees held by Thomas Morgan. William Robelyn and Ralph Benger's heirs, worth yearly 40m

Beneregiston, one tenth fee held by Willian Beneger and Joan his wife, of the right of the said Joan, worth yearly 26s 8d

Esse half fee held by William Maleufant, worth yearly 10m

Wyston 21/2 fees held by Philip de Stouton and Mathias Morgan severally and in equal portions, worth yearly £33 6s 8d

Jordanyeston half fee held by John Joce worth yearly 10m

Torre, one tenth fee held by John Vaghan, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath, one tenth fee held by Nicholas de Boleville, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coydrath half fee held by Andrew Wysman, worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one tenth fee held by Walter Scurlages, worth yearly 13s 6d

Coydrath one tenth fee held by William son of Thomas of Carreu, John Maleufaut, John Perot, worth yearly 13s 6d

Blengilgoyt one tenth and one twentieth fee and 12a of land, held by Philip de Castro Martini, worth yearly 20s.

Kethlihavenlot one tenth and one twentieth fee and 24a of land held by John de Castro Martini, worth yearly 20s

Nanteg 5 bovates of land held by John Champayne, John Vaghan, and John Cok, worth yearly 13s 4d

Westrathvaghan one tenth fee held by David Elyot and other tenants worth yearly 10s

Glinbogh 2 carucates of land held by William[son of Henry] worth yearly 40s.

The undermentioned fees were assigned to Mary de Sancto Paulo, countess of Pembroke, after the death of Aymer de Valencia, late Earl of Pembroke.: Stakepol 5 knights fees worth yearly 100m

Fflemingyston, half knight's fee worth yearly 100s

Popetoun half Knights fee worth yearly 10m

Kilermorran half knights fee worth yearly 10m

Menierdon half knights fee worth yearly 10m

Coydrath one knights fee held by John Champaigne, worth yearly 10m

Moriston half knights fee worth yearly 68s 10d

Osbernston one tenth knights fee held by Robert de la Roche, deceased, whose heir is a minor in the Queen's wardship worth yearly 26s 8d

Advowsons of Churches: Roscrouther (40m)

Londes (100s)

St Fflorencia. Mary de Sancto Paulo has the advowson (40m)

1353 Feb 8 Westminster

Patent Roll 27 Edward III Pt 1 M 27d (Cal p 447)

Commission to John de la Bere, Owayn son of Owayn, Walter Malenfant and Eynon Vaghan, reciting that the king has received a plaint of Thomas son of Richard Wryot, containing that, although he holds of John son and heir of Laurence de Hastynges, late earl of Pembroke, who is within age and in the king's ward, one knight's fee in Orieldoune and Kilpatrickston co. Pembroke, by service of a rose yearly and a moiety of a horse for arms in time of war, doing suit once a year at the gate of the castle of Pembroke and rendering besides to Philip Roger and John Says yearly 24s 4d of rent sec and the said fee has always hitherto been held peacefully of the ancestors of the said heir, earls of Pembroke, nevertheless the said Phillip and John, claiming that the fee is held of them and not of the heir, distrain him to do service thereof to them to his damage and the danger of disherison of the heir, wherefore he prays for a remedy; and appointing them to make inquisition in the county and find the whole truth of the matter. The keeper of the lands late of the earl, and all the king's bailiffs and ministers, in the county, are hereby commanded to be obedient to them in the premises and to furnish jurors as required.

1376 Hereford

INQ. 49 Edward III File 246/22

Inquisition, Hereford, Saturday, Feast of St Dunstan, 49 Edward III, before John Sergeant, king's escheator, in cos.Glos. and Hereford and the Marches of Wales.

Jurors: John Pride, Baldewyn de Brugge, John ap Rees, William Rous, Thomas de Maynes, John Walewayn, Ivanni Vaghan ap Ievan ap Howel, William de Boarton, Walter de la Halle, Rees ap Wylym, Simon de Brugge,

Lands of John de Hastynges, late Earl of Pembroke.

Before his death he had enfeoffed certain persons with the following premises among others: the castle and county of Pembroke, the castle and lordship of Tenby, Cilgerran, and the commote of Oysterlow, worth 300 marks yearly.

...

1376 20 November

I.P.M., Edward III, 248, f. 105

Writ of certiorari de feodis, d. 20 November, 49 Edward III. Edward de Brigg. Extent. .. 49 Edward III.

Jurors: Richard de Houton, Roger Creytol, Henry Brace, Richard de Brompton, John de Mulle, Hugh Wrembrugge, Walter Keveryk, Walter Bisshewall', John Kawerose, Walter Rouse, Henry ap Ievan, Walter Heynes.

John de Hastings late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, held the undermentioned fees and advowsons of the king in chief, viz: 5 knight's fees in Carrewe, held by John de Carrewe, worth £25 yearly; besides reprisals; 4 ½ knight's fees in Maynorbury, held by Owen ap Owen and Amicia, his wife, worth in gross £22 yearly; a moiety and Quarter of a knight's fee in Hoggston, held by William de Rupe, and worth in gross 100s yearly; two knight's fees in Costyneston, which William Robelyn, Thomas Wogan and Ralph Beneger formerly held, worth in gross £21 yearly; one tenth of a knight's fee in Robeston which William de.worth in gross 10s yearly; half a knight's fee in Esse, which W.. formerly held worth etc. 50s; 2 ½ knight's fees in Wiston, which Willian de(?) Standon and Mathias Wogan hold and worth, etc. £12 10s; moiety of a knight's fee in

[Jordany]jeston which John Joce formerly held and worth. one tenth of a knight's fee in Torre, which John Wogan formerly held worth etc. 10s; one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which Sir. formerly held and worth etc. 10s; Half a knight's fee in Coytrath which Andrew Weseman formerly held, worth etc. 50s; one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which William Scorlage' formerly held and worth 10s; one tenth of a knight's fee in Coytrath which William, son of Thomas of Carrew, John Malefaunt, and John Perot formerly held and worth etc 10s; one tenth and one twentieth part of a knight's fee in Glangilgoyd which Philip of Castle Martin formerly held and worth etc. 10s; one tenth and one twentieth part of a knight's fee and 24a of land in Kethlyhavelot which Philip of Castle Martin formerly held and worth etc. 10s; five bovates of land in Nantege which Philip Champaigne, John Vaghan and John Cok formerly held and worth etc. 8s; one tenth part of a knight's fee in Westrathvaghan which David Elyot and other tenants formerly held and worth etc. 10s; two carucates of land in Glynyburgh formerly held by William Fitz Henry, worth etc 20s; [5] knight's fees in Stakepol which Richard Stakepol formerly held and worth etc £20; half a knight's fee in fflemis[ton] which Walter de Castro formerly held and worth etc 60s; half a knight's fee in Popetoun which Stephen Perot formerly held and worth etc. 50s. ; half a knight's fee in Mynyerdon which [John] of Castle Martin formerly held and worth etc. 50s; half a knight's fee in Moristoun which William de Castro formerly held and worth etc. 50s; a knight's fee in Coytrath which John Champaigne formerly held and worth etc.; moiety of a knight's fee in Mauh, ,,in Walles which Sir Morgan holds and worth etc 20s; one knight's fee in Lamenir [in Walles] formerly held by Adam ap Ivor, worth etc. 100s; one fourth part of a knight's fee in Lancadok and Lamanoz(?) in Wales, formerly held by.Vaghan and worth etc. 26s; one third of a knight's fee. .Michaelis in Wales, which Ieuan ap Henry formerly held and worth etc. 33s(?)..... part of a knight's fee in Lan. ... in Wales which William le Walssh' formerly held and worth etc. 26s; moiety of a knight's fee in Wr. ...re in Wales which William de Brom'formerly held and worth etc.; moiety of a knight's fee in Maynde. in Wales, which David Launden formerly held and worth etc. 60s; one third of a knight's fee in Wales which Erdedevel vergh Howell held and worth etc. 40s;

Advowsons Kylgarren (£4 beyond reprisals) , Maynerde (10marks, etc), Pencrath(?) (60s) . Lanyhauel (£4, etc) , Rescogthurg (40m?) Londes (100s etc) (£40. etc) , St de Whitchurch, St Thomas de Geveren(?).

Walter de Seys

The early part of the 14th century was a very turbulent time in the history of Britain, the influences of events of the day affected even the most distant parts of the country

Walter Seys founder of the one of the Vaughan families; that of the Welsh Marches and Pembrokeshire, lived, founded the family fortunes and had an influential part in the events of the time.

After the defeat of the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion in 1322, Edward II who had homosexual tendencies, became totally dominated by the le Dispensers, father and son, Sir Hugh the younger took advantage of his position to extend his lands into a territorial lordship covering most of South Wales. This was regarded as a threat by those holding land in the Marches. The estate of the earl of Pembroke is one example Aymer de Valance, one time adviser to the king, died in 1324 leaving no children. His sister Isabel de Valance was married to John de Hastings and their son Laurence de Hastings, became heir and the new earl of Pembroke but , because he was a minor, the estate was held by the Crown.

On April 28, 1325,¹ Edward II granted custody of all the estates belonging to Laurence, the son and heir of John de Hastings , until the said Laurence should come of age, to Hugh le Despenser the younger.

Sir Hugh the elder, had been made Earl of Winchester. He caused "the Queen to be hated and put on livery"². Queen Isabella seeing the warning signs, and believing that her position and possibly her life were threatened, agreed, when it was proposed by the papal nuncios, that she would undertake a peace mission, to reconcile her husband and her brother and obtain a settlement of the vexing question of who was the overall ruler of Gascony. On 9 March 1325 she, with most of her household, sailed for France, where, as a mediator, she proved very effective. Part of the agreement she concluded was that Edward II should, in person, do homage to Charles IV (of France), for those lands held by Edward II in France.

The Dispensers were against Edward travelling to France, rejoining the Queen or in any way leaving their sphere of influence and on 24 August Edward II declared himself unfit to travel. He adopted the plan that Prince Edward should be invested with the duchy of Gascony and the county of Ponthieu and perform homage in place of his father. Accordingly the young prince sailed to France and did homage to the French king.

¹Close Roll 18 Edward II m.6.

²Brut Y Tywyogyon, Thomas Jones, University of Wales Press

During the time they were in France, Edward II had his son and wife proclaimed as traitors both to him and his kingdom. Queen Isabella in turn vowed not to return to the court of Edward II as long as Hugh the Despenser the younger was there.

Supported by the count of Hainault, in return for the marriage of his daughter Philippa to the young Edward, the Queen, her son, the earl of Kent, Roger Mortimer, and the brother of the count of Hainault with a small supporting force, invaded England landing at Orwell in Suffolk (although Brut Y. Tywysogyon says they landed at St Edmondsbury) on September 24 1326 and headed for London. Many of the Marcher lordships supported Edward III

Edward II was then in the west country, and the chronicle records that he and Sir Hugh the younger fled across the Severn from Bristol towards Morgannwy. Sir Hugh the elder who commanded at Bristol was forced by the burgesses to yield the town without resistance, was seized, “tried “sentenced to be “drawn for treason, hanged for robbery, beheaded for misdeeds against the Church”.³

Sir Hugh the younger with Simon Reding, a clerk, and king Edward II headed into Wales, trying to escape to Lundy Island, from where they might have been able to get a boat to Ireland but storms in the Bristol Channel prevented this. Instead they were forced to head further west, with the hope of gaining support from some of Hugh the Despenser the younger’s estates. On 16 November they were captured at Neath Abbey. The next day Simon Reding was drawn and hanged and Hugh the younger was taken to Hereford where on 24 November he was “tried” and a similar sentence to his father’s carried out forthwith. It is interesting that he was taken to Hereford where Walter de Seys had influence.

Edward II was taken to Kenilworth and was forced to abdicate in January 1327. His son was proclaimed King as Edward III At that time he was fifteen years old.

The deposed Edward II was removed from Kenilworth, in April 1327, to Berkeley Castle where at least two attempts were made to rescue him. According to some accounts, he was murdered on 21 September 1327 by being pierced in the rectum with a white hot lance, it has been suggested on the orders of Roger Mortimer⁴

On the death of Hugh le Despenser the younger, control of the estates of Laurence de Hastynges (who was still a minor) passed to Roger de Mortuo Mari (Roger Mortimer)

Edward III as a minor was under the influence of his mother Queen Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer till 1330. Then becoming eighteen, in October 1330 with the encouragement and support of many of the nobility, he took over the reins of government. His mother Queen Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer were arrested, Mortimer had been caught in the old king’s bedroom at night, he was executed by being drawn and quartered and his heir dispossessed, Isabella was confined to Castle Rising,

Among those whose support in Wales was crucial to the king was that of Walter de Seys. He held many important posts in Wales and was involved in the taking of inventories of the estates which had been held by Roger de Mortuo Mari

Administrations of the estates of the Laurence de Hastynges were taken back into the King’s hands and he appointed, in 1331, Richard Symond as Steward of the County of Pembroke and keeper of the castles, late of Roger de Mortuo Mari, the king’s enemy and rebel.

NB Laurence de Hastings succeeded his father John, half brother of Sir Hugh Hastings, as fourth Lord Hastings and Bergavenny in 1325. As a young man he served under Edward III in Flanders, and in 1339 was created Earl of Pembroke as representative of his great Uncle Aymer de Valence. The arms of Aymer de Valence, can be seen in enamel on his effigy in Westminster Abbey. In 1340 Laurence de Hastings accompanied the King on his expedition into Scotland, and later took a prominent part in Lancaster’s campaigns of 1345 in Aquitaine and Gascony, being present at Bergerac - which he garrisoned—at Auberoche and Aiguillon. He was at the siege of Calais and died in 1348. Arms Quarterly, Hastings and Valence. There is a stone effigy of him at Abergavenny moreover there is a small figure, of him, on the brass of Sir Hugh de Hastings at Elsing Church Norfolk⁵

³Ann. Paul., pp 317-18

⁴Brut.y Saesson

⁵ *The armies of Crecy and Poitiers by Christopher Rotho , Osprey Publishing London 1981*

1325 April 28 Winchester

Close Roll, 18 Edward II, m 6 (Cal, p 288)

Order to John de Hampton, escheator in Hereford (etc) and the adjoining marches of Wales, to deliver to Hugh le Despenser, the younger, certain lands and tenements, to wit the castle and the town of Pembroke, the barn of Kyngeswode, the commote of Coytrath, the castle and town of Tenby, the manor of Castle Martin (except 40, of land and rent in the same held by Mary, late the wife of Aymer de Valence, in dower), the manor of Tregeyr, the rent and foreign profits of the whole county of Pembroke, and the commote of Oysterlof which premises are assigned to Lawrence, son and heir of John de Hastyngs, a minor, from 12 February last, when the King granted the custody of the said Lawrence's property, until he came of age to the aforesaid Hugh

1326 Oct 29 Caerphilly

Patent Roll, 20 Edward II, m 7 (Cal p 334)

Appointment of Rees ap Griffith to raise all the forces of the county and bring them to the king; with power to arrest the disobedient ...

The king had ordered a survey to be carried out on all the lands administered by Roger de Mortimer

These records for this area have survived and are very detailed

It is difficult to decide what order to look at the records from this time but I felt that the overall view—the
stewards of the estates accounts would be a good place to start

m 11. View of the Account of Walter Seis, the Treasurer of Pembroke from Michaelmas (29 Sept) 1326 to 24
May 1327, for 33 weeks and four days.

Castlemartin

received of David Phelip, the reeve there, by one tally. £ 30

Pembroke

Farm of the mills of Pembroke for this time,	£ 20	11s	4 3/4d
the prise of the beer there .			77s 2d.
Sum	£ 34	8s	6 3/4d

Costyniston and Wiston which are in ward

received of William Huloc, reeve of Costyniston, by one tally	£ 6	5s	4d
received of Thomas Cogan, reeve of Wiston by one tally.	£ 7		
Sum	£ 13	5s	4d

Tenby

received of Robert, the baker, the farm of the mill of Waterwyche by one tally.		13s	4d
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The County (Com') for the ward of the castle of Pembroke;
from the ward of :

Costyniston	4s.,
South Cyroni,	2s 6d
Gonedon,	2s.,
Popetoun	2s.,
Corston	20s.
Sum	30s 6d.

And for the residue Richard de Collyngton is to answer, to wit:

Corston	20s;
Maynerbir	8s
Kylecop	2s;
Thouryston .	9s 6d

Perquisites of Court	5s 4d
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for the time of this view, and no more, because Richard de Collyngton is to answer for the rest, and he has the
Rolls of the court with Him

Total Receipts £ 70 3s 0 3/4d

EXPENSES

Expenses of Walter Seys going to Carmarthen to

Sir William de la Southe, by order of the said William,

and staying there for two days,	2s 6d.;
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Vaughans of St Issels (now Saunderfoot) Pembrokeshire

Extract from Old Pembrokeshire families in the Ancient County Palatine of Pembroke from in part the Floyd MSS by Henry Owen DCL Oxon FSA (High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire)1902

"THERE is preserved the record of a long and interesting suit relating to lands in St. Ussyls (St. Issel's) which contains much local family history. Stephen Baret was charged with the sum of 50s, yearly from 1359 as farm rent for the custody of a messuage and lands at St. Issel'e granted to him on the death of David VAUGHAN, whose heir was under age, as was also (John) the heir of Laurence Hasting, Earl of Pembroke,

We have scattered notices of the Barets, who seem to have been originally burgesses of Carmarthen, and held of Guy de Brian in the lordship of Laugharne. Lewys Dwnn gives three pedigrees of branches of the family at Pendine (afterwards at Tenby), Philbeach and Gelliswick, Adam Baret, John the son of John Baret, and Henry the son of Thomas Baret, have been mentioned in the de la Roche paper. In 1348 David Baret was chancellor of St. David's; in 1376 Adam Baret was a juror at Haverford, in 1378 John Baret at Pembroke, and in 1430 David Baret at Haverford, but what kin any of them were to our Stephen there is nothing to show,

The Vauglians had been settled in the district for some years. Robert VAUGHAN was on a jury at Pembroke in 1302, when all the jurors were persons of good standing. In 1324 and 1348 a John VAUGHAN held one-tenth of a fee at La Torre (Tarr), and in coparcency with John Emebald and William son of Nicholas de Barri, five bovates of land at Lanteg (Lanteague). John had a son David who died about 1350, holding the manor of St. Issel's for half a knight's fee and a rent of 16s. 8d.; his heir was Walter, who held St. Issel's and died in 1361 leaving a daughter, Nesta, who died aged four years in 1364, when the property passed to David Portan or Portcan, who was the son of Isabella the daughter of David VAUGHAN.

Stephen Baret sought to be released from the payment charged, and obtained a writ, dated 1st October 1378, directing the barons of the Exchequer to do right under the circumstances set forth by an inquisition taken at Hereford (Haverford) on the 1st September then last, which shows the descent of the lands to David Portan, and further states that the lands for which Baret had been charged had been held by John the son of Andrew Wiseman since the death of Nesta.

The Wisemans were probably brought to the county from Scotland by Ayner de Valence. They gave their name to Wiseman's Bridge over the stream which divides St. Issel's from Amroth. This Andrew held at the death of Earl Aymer half a knight's fee at Coytrath (Coedrath); his son John was born about 1336. There are a few later notices of the family; in 1383 John Wiseman (who in 1378 was one of the sureties given by John Harold for the custody of Stephen Perrot), and in 1392 Thomas Wiseman, were jurors at Pembroke; in 1400 John Wiseman was one of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the King's debts at Pembroke.....

Vaughans – Marches

THE GREAT SESSIONS

RECOGNISANCES FOR KEEPING THE PEACE TAKEN IN THE GREAT SESSIONS AT NEWPORT IN 1476.

After the hearing of pleas by the justices was over, the Great Sessions were continued for another three days, from Monday, 3 June, until Wednesday, 5 June, for the purpose, of taking recognisances from seventy-two persons. This was done as a security that they would appear before Henry, duke of Buckingham or his council in Newport Castle, at the shire court to be held after Easter, 1477, and would meanwhile be of good conduct. All persons put under recognisances were obliged to find mainpernors who would answer in case of their own default, and these bonds were to be forfeit if a breach of the duke's peace, or injury to any of his tenants and residents in the lordship, was committed. Most of the bonds were for 100 shillings, but the more important tenants gave recognisances for much greater sums; the sheriff of Wentloog, Thomas Vaughan, (*Sir Thomas Vaughan of Tretower who died c.1493*) and Sir John Morgan of Tredegar for 500 marks each, Lewis Vaughan for 200 marks, William Kemeys for £100, and Hugh Flemming, William David Kemeys and Sir John Morgan's heir, Morgan John, for 100 marks each. Bonds for £40 were given by Morgan ap Howell Kemeys and Thomas Llywelyn Vaughan; twelve persons were put under bonds for £10 each, and the remaining fifty-one were all at 100 shillings. A few were men who had been acquitted (or convicted) during the sessions, but most of them were persons who had not been charged with any crime. In three of these bonds, the obligation to keep the peace was not limited to the lordship of Newport. The sheriff of Wentloog, Thomas Vaughan, Thomas Cook and

Llywelyn ap Ieuan ap Philip ap Iorwerth (whose bonds were for 100 shillings each), undertook that they would be of good conduct towards all the duke's tenants and residents in the Welsh Marches.

[One of the conditions contained in the 'Indenture for the Marches' made on 1 March, 1490 between Henry VII and his uncle, Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, as marcher lord of Pembroke, Glamorgan, Newport, Abergavenny, Caldicot and Magor, was that before Whitsun the duke should cause his officers in his marcher lordships 'to put al maner of men . . . undre sufficient suertie of ther good abering and ther appering in the saide courte to answer the lord and partye'].

. Marginal notes made on the assize roll in a later hand record that seven persons appeared and that no charge was brought against them. Most of these seven stood to forfeit considerable sums had they failed to appear. The appearance of sheriff of Wentloog, Thomas Vaughan, is noted, along with that of Sir John Morgan, Lewis Vaughan, Hugh Fleming, Morgan John, Thomas Llywelyn Vaughan, and the convicted usurer of Rumney, John ap David Vaughan.

The Great Sessions afforded also an opportunity for persons to seek protection against their enemies. Gwenllian Flouen sought security of the peace on Monday, 3 June, against Philip David Luya, swearing on oath that his threats had put her in fear of life and limb. He was committed to jail, and later released on bail, giving a bond for £20, which was to be forfeit if he did Gwenllian bodily harm, or failed to appear before the justices at the next Great Sessions. Before the sessions were dissolved, Philip David Luya was also put under a recognisance for £10, in the usual form.

[a mark was at this time worth 13shillings and eight pence]

NEUPORT ASSIZE ROLL, Iq.76 I07 NEUPORT

Thomas Vaghan, armiger, vicecomes de Wenllouk, predicto die Lune venit hic in curiam in propria persona sua et assumpsit pro se ipso sub pena quingentarum marcarum quod ipse die Jovis in septimana Pasche proximo future personaliter comparebit in castro de Neuport coram duce Bukyngham vel consilio suo et interim erit de bono gestu erga omnes tenentes et residentes infra dominia de Neuport, Wenllouk et Maghan et membra eorundem ac omnes alios tenentes et residentes infra dominia predicti ducis in marchia Wallie. Et Willelmus Kemmeys, Hugo Flemmyng, Willelmus David Kemmys, Morganus John et Morganus ap Howell Kemmys assumpserunt et quilibet eorum per se assumpsit pro predicto Thoma Vaghan quod ipse comparebit in castro predicto, predicto die Jovis et interim erit de bono gestu in forma predicta, videlicet predictus Willelmus Kemmeys sub pena centum librarum et quilibet predictorum Hugonis, Willelmi David Kemmeys et Morgani John sub pena centum marcarum et predictus Morganus ap Howell Kemmys sub pena quinquaginta marcarum. Quam quidem summam quingentarum librarum predictus Thomas Vaghan et predictas alia summas in forma predicta specificatas, quilibet predictorum Willelmi Kemmeys, Hugonis, Willelmi David Kemmys, Morgani John et Morgani Howell Kemmys recognoverunt de terris et catallis suis fieri et ad opus predicti ducis levare si contingerit predictum Thomam ad predictum diem Jovis defaultum facere vel interim aliquod quod in lesionem pacis dicti ducis vel disturbacionem tenencium sive residencium dominiorum et membrorum predictorum facere et inde debito modo convinci etc.

Marginal note: Ad quem diem idem Thomas Vaghan, armiger, persona liter comparuit et nihil contra ipsum dictum etc.

NEUPORT

(Similar recognisance for 500 marks given by Sir John Morgan, kt., and undertaking to appear in person before the duke or his council in Newport Castle on the eve of Palm Sunday, 1477, and meanwhile to be of good conduct towards all tenants and residents within the duke's lordships. Mainpernors (each for 100 marks) : William Vaghan ap Guilim Philip, William Vaghan ap Guilim ap Rosser, William David Vaghan, Ris ap David Gogh and Thomas ap Jankyn.

Marginal note: Ad quem diem dictus Johannes Morgan, miles, hic comparuit etc.

NEUPORT

Similar recognisance for 200marks given by Lewis Vaghan and undertaking to appear etc. Mainpernors : Morgan ap David ap Guilim ap Meuric (for £40), Morgan John, Hugh Flemmyng, William David Kemmys and Philip David Lia (for £20 each), and Ris David Gogh, for 20 marks.

Marginal note: Ad quem diem dictus Lodwicus Vaghan hic comparuit etc.

No. 4. ASSIZE ROLL OF THE GREAT SESSIONS IN THE LORDSHIP OF BRECON IN 1503 (Lord Stafford's MSS. No. 100)

BRECHONIA [M.I & dorse]

Letters patent (not dated) of Edward, duke of Buckingham, earl Hereford, Stafford, and Northampton and lord of Brecon, appointing his brother Henry Stafford, John Kyngesmylle, king's serjeant at law, John Yakesley, serjeant at law, Robert Turbrevile, John Scotte, Andre Wyndesore, William Denys, Richard Littylton, Roger Bodenham, Walter Vaghan, Thomas Slade, Walter Rowdon, William Huntele, John Guntour, Humphrey Bannaster and John Russell as justices in eyre in the lordship of Brecon. Two of the justices were to be a quorum in which one of the following was to be included: John Kyngesmyll, John Yakesley, John Scot, Andrew Wyndesore, William Denys, Richard Littilton, Roger Bodenham, Walter Rowdon and William Huntele.

No. 6. ORDINANCES FOR THE LORDSHIPS OF BRECON AND HAY MADE BY THE KING'S COUNCIL IN 1518
st. ch. 2/35/21

An ordre and direction taken by the mooste reverende father in God, Thomas, lorde Legate latere and cardinall, archebisshopp of York, legate of the See Apostolique, primate of England and chaunceler, the right mighty and high prince the duc of Norfolk, the right reverende father, Thomas, bisshopp of Duresme, the erle of Surrey, the Lorde Burgeenny, Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, and other of the kinge's mooste honorable counsaill, assembled the 26th day of Novembre in the 10th yere of the reigne of our souveraigne lorde king Henry the VIIIth, in the Sterred Chambre at Westminster, for a finall and perpetuall determinacion and appaising of all andJ almaner variaunces, controversies and debates heretofor mooved and nowe depending bifor the said lordes bitwene the duc of Buckingham and his tenautes of his severall lordships of Brecknock and Haye.

First, that all the said duke's tenautes shall suf re the said duc and his o icers to levye and distraigne for th'arrerages of his rentes and services, dettes and other his lawfull forfaitours, casueltes and tallages growen or hereafter to be due by the lawe and custume of his said lord ships and landes there, withoute resistsens with force, rescous or any other unlawfull impediment or lett against the lawe.

Alsoo, that all the said inhabitantes, tenautes and resiautes that nowe be or hereafter shalbe of the said lordships, that be wonte and have used to appier at sessions at Brecknock and Hay, shall peseablye appier at the sessions to be holden there bifor the said duke's commissioners and soo from sessions to sessions, withoute having or wering of ony harnes or wepon there, and in leke wyse they shall apper byfore the seyd duke's steward or lieutenaunt within the seyd lordships at the seyd duke's courtes.

Alsoo, that all the said inhabitautes, resiautes and tenautes that nowe be or hereafter shalbe, shall suffre the said comissioners, stewardest and lieutenautes of the said duc and his heyres to kepe the said sessions and courtes, and procede in the same ayenst all murderers, ravisschers of women and all other felons, riotours and offenders against the lawe, withoute interupcion or lett in any wise, and alsoo shall peseably suffre the said duke's officers to make and levie execucion of any thing determyned and adiudged in the said sessions and courtes.

Alsoo, for an indifferent and finall determinacion and apointement of sessions in his said lordships hereafter to be kept, it is ordred and decreed by the said mooste reverende father and th'other, for asmuche as the said tenautes, inhabitautes and resiautes of the said lordship of Brecknock have founde sufficient suerties which stande bounden to the said duc by recognisaunce in the somme of 2000 marckes, and the said tenautes and inhabitautes of the said duke's lordship of the Haye have in like maner founde sufficient suerties which stande bounden to the said duc by recognisaunce in the somme of £ 140, as by the said recognisaunces in the said duke's chaunceryes of the said lordships of Brecknock and Haye more playnly doth apier, that the said duc shall holde no more sessions at Brecknock, nother at Hay, except oonly the sessions now adiourned unto the last day of February next coming, to be at that day dissolved untill the first day of Octobre which shalbe in the yere of our lorde God a thousande, fyve hondrith and 21, and that from thensforth the said duc at his pleasure shall holde sessions at and in every of the said lordships twyse in the yere for the due minustracion of justice and punisshement of offenders. Soo that the same duc apoint his said sessions soo to be kept bitwene the beguinyng of Octobre and the middle of Marche, and at none other tyme of the yere to the molesting or inquietacion of his said tenautes, nother for inordinate vexacion of the same his tenautes, to th'entent to coarce them to redeme his said sessions. And for the whiche, it is ordred and decreed that the said duc soo setting and keping his sessions in eyr yerely twize in the yere shall not continue any of them over and above the space of 8 daies. And, if the said duc wilbe content to forbere his said sessions in eyr from 3 yere to 3 yere, that then the said tenautes, resiautes and inhabitautes of all and every the said lordships where the said duc may kepe sessions in eyr may redeme the same sessions, if they will make due and humble pursuyte to the said duc and his officers soo to doo, if the said duc therunto wull aggre and the said hoole tenautes, or the more partie of them. Alsoo, if ony parson be or shalbe attached for suspect of murdre or felony and not taken with the meanour or dede, that than suche parsouns to be letten to bayle upon sufficient suerties to be founden t'appier at the sessions

or other place within the said lordship where suche parsauns have used t'appier and there to be delyverd and ordred acording to the lawe and reasonable custume there. And that the said bondes, be it by recognisaunce or otherwise, shalbe taken of recorde in the said duke's chaunceryes there and in noon other place.

And if any parson or parsons be suertie for any felon happier in the sessions or in the courte there at a certaign day, if the said suerties bring the said felons to warde bifor the day that they ar bounden to bring the said prisouner in, that then suche suerties to be discharged of the said bondes. And, if any parson be attached for suertie of peace, that the same parsauns, upon sufficient suertie founde afre the lawe and custume there for keping of the peace, be sett at libertie.

And if any baretours or any seditious or misordred parsans for breking of the peace, confederacies or other actes against the lawe, be attached, if they fynde sufficient suertie of their good abearing, be sett at libertie, orels to remayne in warde.

Alsoo, if the said duke's officers doo surmyse any forfait upon any parson or parsons for the breking of the peace or of good abearing or of any other forfait upon the said surmise, that the said officers shall make noo distrayne of goodes nor catalles for levying of the said forfait upon the said surmise, nor the bodye of the parson or parsons that is surmitted to offende be comitted to prison, if he or they can fynde any sufficient mainprise, untill a traill of the said surmise be had by I2 men, confession of the partie, defaute of the partie or for lacke of aunswer of the partie. And, in case the said partie put hym to the triall of I2 men, that then the stuarde or lieutenaunte there shall, upon every of their first othes, make an indifferent panell and that then the partie upon whome suche for faicture is presented shall have therunto noo challenge.

Wherel also divers challenges hath heretofor been used within the said lordships for the delaye of the trewe triall of the said offendours, wherof oon a principall challenge is that oon of the jurye is of kynne to the partie, pl ~aintif~ or def (endant~ . An other principall chalerge called veterate, otherwise called 'olde rancorous malice' ; that the juror, or oon of his auncestors within the fourth degre of mariage, hath murdred or slayne oon of the kynne of the plaintiff or defendant~ within the 4th degre of mariage to ony of them. It is ordred and decreed by the said mooste reverende father and other of the said mooste honorable counsaill that the said challenges shall not be allowable onles the partie soo chalenged be by trewe lyne within the fourth degre of consanguinite to ony of the said parties. And, as to the said challenge called veterate, it is ordred that the said challenge shall not be allowable onles the partie soo chalenged have murdred the kynnesmen of the partie so chalenging within the 4th degre of consanguinite, as is aforesaid, within 10 yeres next and immediatly bifor the said challenge. It is alsoo ordred that other causes of challenge that may induce corrupt favour shalbe good cause of challenge, and noon other chalendge except oon of thise 3 aforesaid challenges shalbe allowable.

It is alsoo by the said mooste reverende father and th'other ordered and decreed that, for the said sommes of two thousande marckes to be paid by the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes and resiauntes of Brecknok aforesaid to the said duc, and for the somme of £ I40 to be paid by the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes and resiauntes of the said lordship of Haye, that the same duc shall, by his severall pardons ensealed with his grete seale of his chauncery within every of the said lordships, remitte, <discharge~ and pardonne all and every of the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes and resiauntes of almaner of murdres, rapes, felonies, riots, routes, trespasses and all and singuler of~ences, contemptes and necligences, whatsoever they be, in misdoing, not doing or otherwise doon or committed by ony of them bifor the first day of Octobre last past, murdre wherof the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes or resiauntes or ony of them bifor the first day of Octobre last past were <convicted~ or attaincted oonly except. And alsoo, of almaner of dettes by recognisaunce for apparance for the peace, good abearing, fynes, issues, amerciamentes and other forfaitours whatsoever they be, being due to the said duc by ony of the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes and resiauntes bifor the first day of Octobre aforesaid, except suche recognisaunce as be made to the said duc for his rentes, fermes or ony other due dett to the said duc with certaigne clauses of proviso to be conteigned within the said pardonne ; that is to say, that the said pardonne shallnot extende to Llywelyn ap Morgan ap David Gamme, late of Brecknok aforesaid, gent., William Vaghan of Talgarth in the Marches of Wales, gent., Thomas Vaghan of the same, gent., and Jenkyn Hawarde, late porter of the castell of Brecknock aforesaid, gent., nor to ony of their suerties, nother to ony dettes by recognisaunce or obligacion wheryn ony of the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes and resiauntes stande bounden jointlye and severally as suerties for the said Llywelyn, William, Thomas and Jenckyn or ony of them, and that the said par- donne extende not to ony of the said duke's officers that nowe be, or heretofor hath been, for any misdemeanour or misbehaviour in excercising, touching or concerning their said offices.

Alsoo, it is decreed by the said mooste reverende father and th'other that the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes and resiauntes that nowe be or hereafter shalbe, shall fulfill, observe, kepe and performe all and singuler articles comprised in this present decre which by them or ony of them are to be observed, kept and performed, upon payn of forfaitur unto our souverain lorde the king of 1000 marckes for every tyme that they theryn shall offende.

Also, it is decreed and ordred by the said mooste reverende father and th'other that if at any tyme hereafter ony ambiguyte or doubt shall fortune to arise upon the interpretacion of any article comprised or conteigned in this present ordre and decre, that than the same doubt and ambiguyte to be opened, interpreted and declared by the

said mooste reverende father, orels by the chaunceler of Englonde for the tyme being. And that aswell the said duc as the said tenauntes, inhabitauntes and resiauntes shall stande to the said interpretacion and declaracion soo by the said mooste reverende father, or by the said chaunceler for the tyme being, to be made, interpreted or declared.

It is also decreed by the said mooste reverende father that Morgan ap John ap Hoell ap Guilam and Thomas ap John ap Hoell ap Guilam shall make restitution of 26 beestes, price ,£8 13s. 4d., whiche were from Jenkyn ap Thomas ap Morgan wrongfully taken bifor the said first day of Octobre. Alsoo, that Thomas ap Hoell ap Morgan make lyke restitution to Ieuan ap Rice ap Owen of 4 oxen, price 26s. 8d., whiche alsoo were taken from hym as is aforsaid. Alsoo, that John ap Llywelyn ap Morgan ap David ap Hoell make lyke retitucion to Hangharyed ap Morgan of 4 oxen, price 26s. 8d., which were from her lykewise taken. Also, that Thomas ap John ap Guilam Vaghan make like restitution to Morgan ap Thomas and Ieuan Gwynne ap Morgan of 67 shepe, price £3 which were from theim in lyke maner taken.

And, to th'entent that this present ordre and decre taken bitwene the said duc and his said tenauntes, by their full and hoolle consent, shalbe from henseforth perpetually inviolably observed on every behalve, it is ordred and decreed that the same decre shall not allonly remayn in the bokes of the Sterred Chambre sufficiently regestred for a perpetuall memorye, but alsoo that the same shalbe entred of recorde in the kinge's rolles of his chauncerye, oute of the whiche it is ordred and decreed that every of the said parties to whome aperteynith shall sue and have exemplificacions of the same acte, ordre and decree undre the kinge's grete seale, to reayn in their severall custodies, to th'entent that noon of theim all pretende ony ignorance in the same.

~End of the roll.~

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